LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE ALL RUBBER CONSTRUCTION ROYAL WELLBEING GUARANTEED NINE YEARS

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.

WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 190 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th September..	Margha*	8258	
22nd	Merkara*	8235	
27th	Malta	6064	

"On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
20th	Plassy ..	7946	To Australia
8th Oct. ..	Dunera ..	5414	To China
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10490	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
11th Sept. ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct 8 p.m.
11th " ..	Pundua ..	E and S Africa, 1 p.m.
25th " ..	Taroba ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Yokomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3856	8th Sept.	10th Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	12th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept	20th Sept.	"
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	17th Sept.	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct	14th Oct.	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar, Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. HIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 897,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,22,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid. BOMBAY 2.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI.
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHINE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 621.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, specially made Shop Furniture, Goodwill and Outstanding, etc., etc.

Under the instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonjian and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and dealers in silverwares in Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th and TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instants each day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Stret, Fort.

All the stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, wares, specially-made shop furniture, goodwill and outstandings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and detailed catalogues apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS), AND 5 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:—
4 Packages each 200 chowlas Dhotees No. 9, 16 yds.

On account and at the risk of the concerned
5 Packages each 200 pairs superior fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yds.

AUCTION SALE of 47 Packages English white Nensookhs and 17 Packages English white Mulls.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

16 Packages	English	white	Nensookhs
No. 88 to 8888.			
5 Packages	English	white	Nensookhs
No. 7070/9090.			
12 Packages	English	white	Nensookhs
No. 7289 or other 18 yards.			
7 Packages	English	white	Nensukhs
No. 9870/72 or other 22 yards.			
7 Packages	English	white	Nensukhs
No. 9890/90 or other 22 yards.			
7 Packages	white Mulls No. 619 or other 20 yards.		
10 Packages	English	white Mulls No. 49	

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

A second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyred coupe wheeled Shigram with a handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 15 hands, sound and a set of Harness.
2. Race Horses "Oswani" and "Obri" have won many races.
1 High H. P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater English make Humber Motor Zenith Carburettor, in perfect running order.
1 English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels Ralli Cart by "Morgan" with a bay Arab horse 14—1—5 years believed sound and a set of Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS PERTAINING TO A HOSIERY SHOP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 12th September 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort (where all the goods have been arranged for sale) English cotton and woolen socks, sweaters, soft and stiff collars, neck-ties, cotton and woolen frocks, mufflers, trowsers, towels, cotton and woolen shirt, sulk umbrellas, Bed-sheets, kimona, water-proof coats, sandle-wood boxes, soap, scent, lavender, boots, hair oil, hat hats, metal ware, cotton and woolen coatings, thermos flasks besides some furniture including tables, stands, chairs, teapoys, cupboards etc.

Goods on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BAGS OF LINSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 12th September 1919 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Motilal at their godown at Shakgali, Dana-Bunder and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bapuji Pitamber:—
120 Bags, Linseed.
Laher Shah Bhurmal Shripal:—
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES CHECKS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th September 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Musa, Vithalwadi by order of Sheth Gulabchand Amrutlal and on account and at the risk of Maganlal Keshwal of Dadar Gulli:—
10 bales check, Petit mills including.
2 bales No. 254 pieces 60.
5 bales No. 929 pieces 60.
3 bales No. 1291 pieces 60.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS OF POPPY SEEDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th September 1919 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs. Bapuji Pitamber:—
104 bags Poppy seeds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1919.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India,
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
18, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunay Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

APPLES, finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12. All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegrain "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Half a dozen more students to join a new batch for Higher Accountancy Degrees, Examination, to be started from Saturday, the 13th instant, Time 8—9 a.m. Apply BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASSES, Gowalia Tank Road. 4549

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for a high class Wine and Provision Stores, one knowing accounts preferred. Apply sharp personally. CARLTON STORES, New Queen's Road, Chaupaty. 4552

WANTED—A CANVASSER for an Auction Company. Men with influence with merchants and experienced in this line should apply to Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4553

WANTED—An experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Wardha Gin Press Factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 4387

WANTED.

WANTED—SPECIOUS HALL or ROOMS for Office purposes in Fort, preferably in Hornby Road, Apollo, Medows or Hummam Street for immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4598

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE 600 to 650 H. P. and BOILER 30 by 7½ 180 lbs. steam pressure, brand new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4527

FOR SALE.

GOODWILL of a going indent office FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 90, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4514.

WE are always at your Service!—Whatever you may need in Stationery for Office or Private use, write or 'phone and the same will be promptly supplied to you. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PROFESSIONALS. Amateurs and Students will find our Drawing and Pen-painting materials of immense benefit. We guarantee Fresh stocks of Colours, Drawing Instruments, Papers, etc. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW at Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandora, facing the Sea. Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for information that the Fourth Sessions of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1919, at 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, instead of at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.
Sheriff of Bombay.

4562

WANTED.

WANTED.—For the Government Press at Gulzarbagh (Patna), EUROPEANS or ANGLO-INDIANS for the following appointments:

1. ENGINEER on Rs. 100-10-150. Preference will be given to one with Linotype Mechanic's experience.
2. LYNOTYPE SECTION FOREMAN on Rs. 100, knowledge of printing as well as Linotypes necessary.
3. LYNOTYPE OPERATORS. Liberal pieces rates given to enable good operators to earn from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month.

All the above appointments are on the permanent pensionable establishment. Selected candidates will be on probation for six months Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 4548

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., will sell by Public Auction "A BAY ARAB RACE HORSE KRUSHAN" on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919 at 8 a.m. at the Race Course. Any particulars apply to

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
East Street, Poona.
4525

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

(Engineer's Office).

ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED.

TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for work, commencing October 1st.

Candidates must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers and had satisfactory experience of carrying out work in connection with earthwork, road construction, drainage and building construction. Experience in reinforced concrete work is also desirable.

The pay of the appointments is Rs. 350—25—450 with the prospect of promotion by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 provided a certificate of efficiency is obtained on reaching the grade of Rs. 450.

Applications should reach this office not later than noon on the 20th September, 1919.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
4567 Trust Engineer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR CLERKS.

SEVEN SHORTHAND TYPISTS, must be thoroughly competent in both Shorthand, typewriting and general correspondence work.

FIVE ACCOUNTS CLERKS, must be thoroughly acquainted with accounts, preference will be given to those having experience of Engineering Accounts.

Initial pay in both cases will be according to the qualifications of the applicant.

Applications should reach this Office by noon on the 20th instant.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
4568 Trust Engineer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR OVERSEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts:—15 SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS or OVERSEERS.

Applicants must have had a regular training in Civil Engineering and general experience on works, preference will be given to those holding recognized Engineering Degrees. All candidates must be efficient in surveying, levelling and estimating.

The pay is graded from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10 and subject to a certificate of efficiency being obtained when the grade of Rs. 150 is reached.

The initial pay will be governed by the qualifications and experience of the candidate in each case.

4 DRAUGHTSMEN on Rs. 60 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 by increments of Rs. 10 per annum with a further prospect of rising to Rs. 120 provided an efficiency certificate is obtained.

The initial pay will be ruled by the qualifications of the candidate in each case.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to this Office not later than noon on September 20th.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
4569 Trust Engineer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	2

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50

		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40

		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., also from the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE BREACHES on the B. B. and C. I. Railway having been repaired, the Bombay-Peshawar Mail will from the 11th instant resume running by the direct route.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1919. 4589

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—

Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4536

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS.

THE NEXT COURSE BEGINS OCTOBER 20th. Twenty candidates will be admitted. Ten places are reserved in the first instance for Punjab College Librarians, five for librarians of Government institutions and Public libraries. Other candidates must have either passed an Intermediate Examination or read up to the B. A. standard of any Indian University. Preference will be given to graduates. Applications for admission must reach THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN by September, 30th. 4597

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

LAND consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon situate at GORUPDEO, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the MARATHA HOSPITAL and fronting Chichpokli Cross Lane (proposed to be converted into a pucca road by the Municipality) and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 50,000 square yards, SUBJECT to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the terms of lease above referred to can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent on or before the 16th instant.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
4545

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KERMALI EBRAHIM has contracted to purchase from Mrs. HORMASJI JAMASJI, VAKILNA the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Registered under Survey No. 107 containing by admeasurement 7,400 square yards or thereabouts with two Bungalows and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 111, Civil Lines, Poona, and bounded on or towards the East by a Private Roadway leading to Bund Road on or towards the West by the land of Survey No. 103 on or towards the North by the land of Survey No. 110 and on or towards the South by Public Road leading to Bund Gardens.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4553

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 281 of 1906.

Bai PARSON widow of Jiwa Kachra deceased, Hindu Inhabitant, of Palanpur, in the territory of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, now temporarily residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) HATHIBHAI ISWARBHAI, (2) VALIALJIBHAI NAHALCHAND, (3) HIRALAL MANECKCHAND, (4) KALIDAS MANECKCHAND, (5) CHAMANLAL MANGALJIBHAI and (6) NAHALCHAND RAICHAND, all of them Hindu inhabitants, residing at Palanpur in the territory of H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur merchants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in co-partnership with each other as Shroffs and Commission Agents in the name, style and firm of Valialjibhai Hathibhai by means of their Munim Maneckchand Gamanchand ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1906, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,549-0-5 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and interest on the amount of judgment from date of decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of September, 1918, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st and 2nd defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground of which Hussein Miya Rahimtoolla is a Fazandar containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or building hereditaments and premises standing thereon bearing Collector of Land Revenue Collector's New No. 1560 and New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 19 and Now under Ward No. 245, Street Nos. 182-186, situate on the east side of the Gulam Mohideen Damji Street at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Gulam Mohideen Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hassam Ajuin Mancoor and on towards the South by the passage of the Mosque and by the property of Ebrahim Saheb Koknee.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1919, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 2nd defendants Hathibhai Iswarbhai and Valialibhai Nahalchand in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs or previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st and 2nd defendants Hathibhai Iswarbhai and V. Nahalchand to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st and 2nd Defendants H. Iswarbhai and V. Nahalchand have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale. Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated, this 10th day of September, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
4386

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai AIMAI SHAPURJI CHIMODWALLA and BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHIMODWALLA the under mentioned immoveable properties All persons having or claiming any rights, title, interest, property, or demand in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintainance, easement, survivorship or otherwise are hereby required to make such claims, if any, known in writing to the under signed at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane within 14 days from the date hereof and that such claims if any not made known in writing as hereby required shall be considered to have been waived and given up and the purchaser will proceed in the matter accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground lying, being, and situate in the village of Devnur in Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Thana bearing the following Nos:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Falni No.	Total area. Acres.	Gunthas
27	103	1	1	31
26	104	1	2	20
29	105	1	1	36
30	106	1		37
498	86	2		17
,,	,,	3		28
,,	,,	4		24
,,	,,	5		9
,,	,,	6		4
,,	,,	7		9
,,	,,	8		8
,,	,,	9		11
,,	,,	10	3	20
,,	,,	11	1	28
,,	,,	12		28
,,	,,	13		16
,,	,,	14		19
,,	,,	15		5
,,	,,	16		10
,,	,,	18		5
,,	,,	19		16
,,	,,	20		10
,,	,,	21		5
,,	,,	22		5
,,	,,	27		12
,,	,,	28		4
,,	,,	29		20
,,	,,	30		18
,,	,,	31		12
,,	,,	32		20
,,	,,	33		12
,,	,,	34	1	8
,,	,,	36		3
,,	,,	39		8
,,	,,	40		15
,,	,,	41	1	2
,,	,,	42		6
,,	,,	43		24
,,	,,	45		32
,,	,,	46		8
506	66	1	1	5
,,	,,	3	1	28
506	66	5	1	14
,,	,,	6		29
,,	,,	7	20	14
517	71	2	1	10
519	,,	4	1	36
531	74	1		24
,,	,,	2		24
,,	,,	3		32
,,	,,	4		21
,,	,,	6		14
,,	,,	7		6
,,	,,	8		18
,,	,,	9		12
,,	,,	10		36
,,	,,	11	1	
,,	,,	12		8
,,	,,	13	1	16
,,	,,	14	1	4
,,	,,	15		24
,,	,,	16		10
,,	,,	17	1	
,,	,,	19		7
,,	,,	20		7
,,	,,	21	3	24
536	75	5		5
537	76	1	2	12
539	,,	3		14
,,	,,	4		18
540	,,	5		20
,,	,,	10	7	12
542	76	7		5
545	77 (Pot No. 1)		3	34
545	77	1		5
,,	,,	2		4
,,	,,	3		2
,,	,,	4		15
,,	,,	5		11
,,	,,	7		3
,,	,,	8		23
553	81	1		8
,,	,,	2		20
,,	,,	3		4
554	,,	4	1	

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Manbudruk and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana admeasuring 13 acres and 10 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 66 Survey No. 47 Falni No. 1/1.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys
4595

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

LOUISE LOVELY

IN

THE REED CASE

An intense Drama of Absorbing Love and Pulse-quickening Situations

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P.M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

including

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

GEORGE ROSS

AND

The Delightful Soprano

EDYTHE HYLAND.

FULL COMPANY

OF

20 ARTISTES 20

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15. p. m.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT

6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A REAL CIRCUS STORY—A TALE OF THE "BIG SHOW" AND OF SOME OF THE PERFORMERS

"THE OLD MAID'S BABY"

IN FIVE ACTS STARRING

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

("Little Mary Sunshine.")

See the thrilling Balloon Ascent and the Tragic Parachute descent in which "Tiny's" parents both lose their lives, leaving the little Circus Waif to the charge of her "Old Maid" Aunt.

THE KIDDIES WILL "EAT" THIS

A REAL

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

Bring the children to the Matinee.

They will love this picture.

EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

or more popularly known as

IRENE CASTLE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

In the Romantic Drama of To-day

"THE FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart and soul of a woman

By

GILSON WILLETS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE

Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
7, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES-
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend of 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

1912..	.. 5 per cent.
1913..	.. 5 per cent.
1914..	.. nil.*
1915..	.. nil.*
1916..	.. 4 per cent.*
1917..	.. 6 per cent.
1918..	..12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surplusses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers.

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the opening next week

OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situate in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the EXCELSIOR and EMPIRE THEATRES without the necessity of a long journey to the Fort.

Next week —— DON'T forget.

Last Chance

to-day to see the Great Pathe Society Drama

"THE MORAL SUICIDE"

(7000 feet.)

It is an interesting narrative of an old man in his dotage marrying a woman with a past, and thus committing a "Moral Suicide!"

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows to-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Half Prices

From To-morrow!

A Film that will make you pause and ponder—a Story that will elevate and purify you!

MARY

IN

"THAIS"

(6000 feet.)

featuring the world-famous star Miss Mary Garden.

It is a grand Drama of religious fervour.

YOUR FAVOURITE SERIAL CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week the first instalment

THE FASTEST SURPRISE SERIAL

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING

THE MOST POPULAR STAR

FRANCIS FORD

supported by Mae Gaston and Rosemary Theby Full of Mystery, Romance, Adventure the lure of gold, surprise suspense and sensational feats

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30

Extra Show daily at 5-15

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

The Last Three Episodes of

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

"THE WHITE ROSES"
"CLEARED OF GUILT"
"WU FANG ATONES"

Do Not Miss The Tremendous Finale.

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Imperial

will have the pleasure of presenting

The Great English Actress

Miss FANNIE WARD

IN

A Japanese Nightingale

An Extra Selected Pathe Photoplay

THE FILM OF THE YEAR

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

GAIETY CINEMA

Strange Case of Philip Kant

An amazingly beautiful photo-play, full of incidents that will grip your interest from start to finish. Superb acting — Lively scenes

WITH

COMICS

THAT WILL KEEP YOU ROARING WITH LAUGHTER.

Sat., Mon., Wed. & Thur. 1 show at 6-45

Sunday, 2 shows at 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Tues. & Fri. 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

Prices as usual.

(Continued from Column 6.)

jari; G V Dalal; B D Arrae; I G Choksi; L T Gholap; C A Javeri; H B Kampani; R B Kayastha; N A Modi; K G Munsiff; G K Pandya; P D Patel; S P Pathare; J G Panashiker; T S Salvi; R A Shah; V G Sukhtanker.

Home Nursing:—Messrs. J. A. Ghadiali; R T Desai; C K Mehta; R D Motafram; V M Munshi; D V Sandu; S M Shott; N V Sulakhi; M P Thaker; P F Writer.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held on Saturday the 6th September 1919 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home. Mr. D. G. Padhye presided. Among those present were Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Joshi, B. N. Motiwalla, T. A. Kulkarni, V. S. Ravut and others. After the minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed, the report of the Association for the years 1917 and 1918 was read and approved. The election of the Office-bearers, Members of the Managing Council and Auditors was made for the next two years. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

We give below a few extracts from the report of the Association:—

The total number of members on the roll at the end of the year 1918 was 86 out of whom 11 were ladies.

During the period under report, the Managing Council held 15 meetings. There was only one general meeting which was the annual general meeting and in which the report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the years 1915 and 1916 were adopted and the Office-bearers and the Managing Council for the years 1917 and 1918 were appointed.

The subscriptions during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,104. The net Diwali Collections for Women's Education Fund amounted to Rs. 11,719. The special subscriptions and donations for the Hindu Widows' Home amounted to Rs. 3,630. The proceeds of interest on Securities and Cash Balances of the Association amounted to Rs. 1,512. The expenses of the Association during the period under report amounted in all to Rs. 11,132, including Rs. 4,268 for the maintenance of the Hindu Widows' Home, Rs. 2,151, for scholarships to Lady Students of High Schools and Colleges, Rs. 2,752 for the maintenance etc of the Hindu Ladies' Hostel, Rs. 634 for the Elocution Competition for ladies, Rs. 55 for the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act and the Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Karsondas Mulji Jayanti.

THE HINDU WIDOWS' HOME.

As stated in the previous report, the Hindu Widows' Home was started in August 1916 as an experimental measure for three years with a view to provide temporary shelter for widows intending remarriage. Since its opening till the end of the year 1918, 26 widows were admitted into the Home. Out of these, 13 left the Home after marriage and 7 left on account of ill-health or some other reason. At the end of the year 1918, 6 widows were on the roll. Of the 26 widows who joined the Home, 9 belonged to the Gowd Saraswat Community, 2 to the Bhatia Community, 1 to the Kapole Bania Community, 3 to the Deccani Brahmin Community and 11 to other castes. In 8 marriages, the parties belonged to the safe caste or to the sub-divisions of the same caste and 5 were intercaste marriages. The Home is at present located in Topiwala's Drowpadi Buildings on Girgaon Back Road, near the Kennedy Bridge.

The usefulness of the Hindu Widows' Home having been proved during the years under report, the Council will have to take measures to continue the Home for some further period and even to put it on a permanent footing if possible.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, one of the Secretaries of the Association who takes keen interest in the cause of Widow Marriage has very generously offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards a building fund provided another sum of Rs. 10,000 is collected from the public. The Council hopes that the generous public of Bombay will enable the Association to take advantage of this offer of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas.

The Council of the Association takes this opportunity to express their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wagh to whose exertions whatever success the Home has achieved, is mainly due. The Council also expresses its thanks to Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, to Dr. M. D. Malwankar and to the donors to the special fund, for the help rendered by them respectively to the Home.

DIWALI COLLECTIONS.

The net collection in 1917 amounted to Rs. 6,608 and that for the year 1918 amounted to Rs. 5,111. Out of the Diwali Collections, scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,151 were given to lady students studying in high schools and colleges, Rs. 634 were spent for the expenses of the Elocution Competition held on two occasions during the period under report and Rs. 2,752 towards the expenses of the Hindu Ladies' Hostel.

For the encouragement of public speaking by women, the Association held Elocution Competitions on two occasions during the period under report, the first in October 1917 and the second, in December 1918. In the first year's Competition 48 ladies and girls took part and in the year 1918, the number of competitors was 45. The expenses for the first year's Competition amounted to Rs. 327 and those for the second year, to Rs. 307.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the young Hindu ladies coming to Bombay from the mofussil for their high school and college studies experience a great difficulty as regards their boarding and lodging for want of a hostel suited to the requirements of the Hindu Community. When, therefore, in the year 1917, an appeal was issued to the public for the Diwali Collection, this fact was particularly brought to its notice and a hope was expressed that, if the public responded generously to the appeal, the Association would take up the question of starting a hostel for Hindu ladies in Bombay. Although the Association did not get the full amount called for, still the Association took the risk of making a beginning with the resources at its disposal. A sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. The Hostel was opened in June 1918 with Mrs. Laxmibai Moghe, a competent Hindu lady as Superintendent. Up-to the end of 1918, 12 ladies were admitted into the Hostel and on 31st December, 1918, there were 10 ladies on its roll. Out of these, 9 are studying in colleges and 1 in a high school. Each boarder is charged Rs. 15 per month for board and lodging expenses; while the Association on an average has to spend Rs. 35 per month for a single boarder. The Hostel is situated in the house of Dr. V. G. Rele on Parekh Street in Girgaon. The Council feels the need of housing the Hostel in an independent building of its own and strongly hopes that the generous public of Bombay will enable it soon to do so.

The Association gave an At-Home to Sir C. Sankaran Nair.

During the visit to this country of the Rt. Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State, for India, in 1917, the Association sent a representation to his Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu urging the necessity of broadening the constitution in the interest of Social advancement.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Examinations of First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association were conducted last month by Capt. K. S. Patel, Dr. D. K. Ellis, and Dr. A. D. Edal Behram.

The following candidates are declared successful:—

Medallion:—Mr. Shamrao S. Dhurandhar.

First Aid:—Messrs. P S Deshmukh; S C Dixit; G L Kalele; C M Kapadia; S K Mistry; S C Mody; J C Mehta; V C Pandya; R S Raote; A G Shroff; V D Vaidya; D S Alroja; D L Agasker; G S Amonker; M G Dabake; R B Geedh; A S Jadhav; A C Javeri; B M Joshi; G K Kamat; M D Kanade; L D Khyara; H Y Khwaja; A B Mantri; R V Mavlanker; N K Mhatre; S G Nadkarni; G D Naik; C B Nigudker; P V Sohoni; V Sankersett; N B Talpade; I Tapkirrala; H G Trivedi; M C Vyas; D Aria; A V Chitnis; N M Choksi; T B Dalal; B P Pochaji; C C Javeri; N B Kadalker; R S Mhatre; G B Mohole; J A Nayagar; R J Patel; R V Patvardhan; R S Slavi; M D Shah; P B Shaikh; S S Thakur; K G Van-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

There has been further increase of rainfall in the Peninsula. Rainfall has ceased for the time being in central and northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Mysore, Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, east of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Purnea three inches, Naya Dumka one and a half, Chakrata three-quarters, Sholapur Belgaum a half, Ahmednagar, Parbhani one and a half, Hyderabad Deccan, Chitaldrug a half, Cuddapah, Bellary one-quarter, Kurnool one, Cocanada three-quarters.

Forcast.—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.878 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 ,,
Dew Point	74.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 ,,
Minimum do.	77.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ENE,E,WNW.
Movement of Wind	170 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inches.
Total fall during month	1.49 ,,
do. year	60.67 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 11th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept.	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept	h	m	ft	in
Thur.	11	m	11	53	28	9 11	m	5	31	15 11
								5	56a	15 1
Fri.	12	m	0	19	28	11 12	m	6	18	16 1
			0	30a	28	9		6	31a	14 8
Sat.	13	m	1	2	29	0 13	m	6	55	16 7
			1	8a	28	5		7	8a	14 8
Sun	14	m	1	46	25	8 14	m	7	40	17 5
			1	50a	28	0		7	50a	15 0
Mon.	15	m	2	35	28	1 15	m	8	29	18 6
			2	35a	26	11		8	41a	15 9
Tues	16	m	3	34	27	3 16	m	9	30	19 7
			3	31a	25	10		9	44a	16 9
Wed	17	m	4	45	26	6 17	m	11	5	20 8
			4	39a	24	11		11	5a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 11 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 25m.	unset 6h. 46m	
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 45m	
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 44m	
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 43m	
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m	
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m	
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 41m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d	7h.	51-9m p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m a.m.
Last Quarter	17d	3h.	1-7m a.m.
New Moon	24d	10h.	8-9m. a m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen, but is still below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. The air remains damper than usual at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures continue below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat. Night temperature is lower than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar reports 1.62", Sholapur 0.64", Belgaum 0.59" and Hyderabad 0.47". Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewher. Humidity is in defect in the north-western districts. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the deficiency being slightly in the south and moderate in the north.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, and local in the north Bombay Deccan and Mysore; the only amount exceeding an inch is 1.62" at Ahmednagar. Day temperature remains below normal in Rajputana and above it in the north of the Peninsula.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north-east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th September, 1919.

Both the monsoon currents are now weak, but there has been an increase in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and south Hyderabad, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, the North west Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bassein, Myitkyina, Tezpur, Silchar, one inch; Cherrapuji, three; Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling one and a half; Chittagong, one; Narayanganj, two; Debra Dun, a half; Drosh three-quarters; Parbhani one; Gulbarga a half; Raichur three quarters; Hanamkonda, two; Tinnevelly a half; Ootacamund three-quarters; Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 11th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do (10th)	93.0	78.8	88	0	—	—0.01
Lenk	90.8	77.2	91	0	—	—0.08
Muskat						
Do. (10th)	90.5	81.7	76	0	—	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.9	70.1	61	35.44		+15.30
Rawalpindi	95.6	75.3	68	16.58		+2.73
Lahore	93.4	70.6	70	8.08		—2.13
Hissar						
Ambala						
Delhi	91.2	73.8	72	13.44		—5.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Mainpuri	89.2	74.8	77	22.15		+1.32
Thanesi	88.3	73.8	78	50.86		+21.31
Cawnpore	89.4	75.3	81	33.33		+6.11
Allahabad	90.1	76.8	72	31.54		+1.11
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad						
Karachi	82.9	74.2	88	2.52		—3.47
Ajmer	84.6	71.6	78	11.55		—5.38
Jaipur	81.6	69.0	68	21.75		+2.01
Kotah	89.2	75.8	66	25.06		+2.76
Mount Abu	69.8	59.6	93	87.43		+35.75
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	88.4	73.9	68	7.78		—4.85
Dwarka	83.4	77.7	85	0.01	29.68	—3.31
Veraval	83.1	77.6	86	12.63		—0.99
Rajkot	90.1	72.0	73	28.80		+6.14
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	70.4	73	12.14		—6.66
Surat	88.8	76.3	69	33.09		—1.87
Ahmedabad	91.1	73.0	68	26.26		+0.72
Deesa	89.0	70.3	76	43.55		+27.50
Neemuch	84.8	67.1	84	23.46		+0.21
Indore	86.3	67.3	86	42.31		+16.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	70.7	74	71.47		+25.60
Sagor	84.6	66.8	84	55.38		+18.39
Hosangabad	85.5	73.6	88	60.94		+20.96
Khandwa	83.9	66.5	79	22.88		—0.74
Akola	84.9	72.5	72	20.46		—2.76
Amraoti	82.8	72.9	69	15.70		—9.29
Nagpur	82.7	72.9	68	43.60		+5.03
Chanda	82.9	71.2	74	52.48		—8.66
Raipur	88.6	74.7	80	0.17	53.42	+14.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	77.4	88	59.96		—2.30
Ratnagiri	86.1	76.5	78	81.69		—6.72
Marmugoa	84.3	—	91	83.28		+1.54
Karwar	84.5	76.0	92	90.40		—3.25
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.7	66.2	68	12.75		—2.10
Ahmednagar	95.1	68.7	86	1.62	11.09	—3.31
Poona	90.0	68.4	87	13.17		—3.42
Sholapur	92.8	70.0	67	0.64	31.54	—4.05
Bijapur	88.9	70.6	87	0.05	5.30	—0.17
Belgaum	81.7	66.9	85	0.59	29.40	—7.45
Aurangabad	93.4	64.4	58	..	12.93	—5.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.7	72.5	78	..	20.25	—11.09
Hyderabad	91.0	72.6	88	0.47	18.63	—2.03
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.7	75.6	90	..	83.50	—19.06
Calicut	85.4	74.4	87	..	69.39	—14.77
Cochin	86.9	75.6	77	..	65.21	—2.72
Colombo	86.1	73.7	84	0.38	13.27	—4.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	78.3	72	..	16.39	—3.75
Bellary	94.3	71.7	89	0.32	2.44	—4.82
Cuddapah	98.8	72.3	76	0.18	16.30	+1.25
Madras	98.8	76.9	81	..	12.58	+0.10
Bangalore	86.2	65.1	80	0.21	18.51	—1.51
Coimbatore	91.4	72.6	61	..	2.84	—1.99
Trichinopoly	97.1	77.4	67	..	7.07	—0.79
Negapatam	93.4	79.2	82	..	9.37	+0.92

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th September, 1919, was 30.184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Collection of Rare Books.

Intellectual Pursuits or Culture by Self-help. By Robert Waters	1
Science of Human Life. By Graham. Pages 654	3
The Human Drift. By King C. Gilette	1
The Diseases of Personality. By T. H. Ribot	0
Technical Education and other Essays	0 8
Bachelors Talks about Married Life. By Rev. William Aikman	3 0
How to Feed the Baby. By C. E. Page, M.D.	2 4
Secrets of Beauty, Health and Long Life. By Professor Boyd Lynard	1 6
Looking Forward for Youngmen. Their Interest and Success. By R. G. S. Weaver, D.D.	3 6
How to Read Characters. By Fowelers and Wells	2 4
Royal Road to Beauty and Health. By C. Le Favre	1 8
Wife's Hand-Book. By Dr. H. A. Allbut, D.C.L., LL.D.	0 8
Motherhood or Useful Hints to Young Wives	0 12
Every-Day Biography. By A. J. Calver Gilt Bound	5 0
How to Keep A Store. By S. H. Terry, Leather Bound	3 0
Will Women Help? By F. G. Gould	0 12
The Religion of Sir Oliver Lodge. By J. McCabe	1
Good Science Without God. By B. D. Holbachs	2 16
A Manual of Mental Science. By J. A. Fowler	3 6
The Need of the Nation—An International Parliament	1 8
Science of the Mind.—Including human temperaments and their influence upon the mind. By U. J. Hoffman	3 8

Complete catalogue will be sent on application. Address to be clear.

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT.

Lahore Road, LAHORE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	24,000
Mid. Americans Spot	18.75
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	28.40
Jan.	28.47
Mar	28.65
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	28.30
Jan.	28.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.20
Oct.	18.13
Nov.	18.14
Dec.	18.18
Jan	18.26
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.16
April	18.00
May	18.04
June	..
July	17.85

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.21
Oct.	18.22
Nov.	18.24
Dec.	18.24
Jan.	18.24
Feb.	18.21
Mar.	18.16
April	18.11
May	18.08
June	18.00
July	17.95

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Sept. 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	14.25
,, ,, Fully Good	14.75
,, ,, Fine	15.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.10
,, Broach Good	17.60
,, ,, Fully Good	17.85
,, ,, Fine	18.10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 6th.

	Bales
American Visible Supply	2,774,00

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 9th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred

Rs.	Rs.
42,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta	100,00,000
42,83,000 ,, ,, to Bombay	
14,37,000 ,, ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/8 15/16.

,, Bombay at 1/8 15/16.

Min Rate Received Calcutta 53% above that rate in full. Bombay

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs 100,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs 100,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Mutilated
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	28.00
,, Jan.	28.83
,, March	29.00
Spot Cotton at New York	29.10
,, Orleans	29.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	28.60
,, Jan	28.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.15.00½
Silver Commercial Bars	112

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 9th.

Centes 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	58 3/4
3 months bonus	

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	45½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	87½
Government Securities 5%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	34.75

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½
,, 1925—1945	£87
5 % Now	£94 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 8th

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Quoted	£48½

London, Sept. 9th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Paid Sellers	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£49

Tone of Linseed:—Easier.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£37.10
Cotton seed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Jan. Value	£22.10
Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£1080
Silver Bradiers	£147
Yellow Metals	141
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java O.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Buyers	51/6
Do. do. Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct-Nov Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	2/4½

Tone.—Easier after firm.

Spermine TRADE MARK.

"Spermine" is just the thing to give you strength and vitality making your life happy beyond expectations. It makes the nerves strong and gives tone in debility in both young and old.

1 phial of 25 Tablets Re. 1.
1 phial of 50 Tablets Re. 1-12
1 phial of 100 Tablets Rs. 3

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
1, Hogolkuria, Simla, P.O. Calcutta.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU AND COY'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated London, 14th August, 1919, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £86,170,805, a slight increase of £21,150 as compared with last week's return.

Shipments or engagements to ship have been announced from the United States of America, viz.:—China and Japan dollars 14,701,000, South America dollars 645,000 and England dollars 300,000. On the other hand dollars 1,000,000 has been received in New York from England.

Owing to the official increase in the exchange value of the Rupee, the amount of fine gold per rupee to be deposited in Ottawa against T. T. on India has been raised to 10.3585 grains.

SILVER.

The market has continued to show remarkable strength. The cash price to-day is the highest recorded since June, 1874.

The demand for quick delivery pressed daily upon a market no longer possessing the ample stocks which used to be nearly always available before the Indian Government had swept it bare. Such stringency was created that the premium of 21/16d. on the 12th instant (considered as pence and fraction) exceeds all former records.

This scarcity of spot silver is natural, not artificial as it was in November and December, 1911, when the Indian Specie Bank speculation made corners in delivery. In the course of which 3/4d. premium was reached on each occasion. A similar operation in 1910 led to a premium of 7/8d. The former was about 3 per cent., and the latter just under 3½ per cent. of the respective prices, as compared with a percentage of slightly over 3½ per cent. on the 12th instant.

The India Council raised the limit this week for Immediate T. T. allotments on India to 1s. 10d. per rupee—equal to a silver equivalent of 59.2d. per standard ounce. As the silver contents of a rupee is .3717 of a standard ounce, even at this enhanced exchange value silver cannot to-day be bought here and shipped to India for coinage at a profit to the Government, after making allowance for freight, insurance, etc.

Silver to the value of dollars 2,389,000 has been shipped from San Francisco to China and Japan.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—16654, July 22; 16711, July 31; 16831, August 7.

Silver coin and bullion in India—4922, July 22; 4940, July 31; 4981, August 7.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—....., July 22; ....., July 31; 75, August 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India—1874, July 22; 1913, July 31; 1914, August 7.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—....., July 22; ....., July 31; 3, August 7.

Securities (Indian Government)—1608, July 22; 1608, July 31; 1608, August 7.

Securities (British Government)—8250, July 22; 8250, July 31; 8250, August 7.

The coinage during the week ending 7th instant amounted to 132 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 9th August consisted of about 17,200,000 ounces in sycee and 11,200,000 dollars, as compared with about 16,800,000 ounces in sycee and 10,900,000 dollars on the 2nd instant. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 10d. the tael.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—August 8—58.0d. cash, 56.3/8d. 2 mos. August 9—58.1/8d. cash, 56.7/16d. 2 mos. August 11—58.1/2d. cash, 56.9/16d. 2 mos. August 12—58.3/4d. cash, 56.11/16d. 2 mos. August 13—58.7/8d. cash, 56.15/16d. 2 mos. August 14—58.7/8d. cash, 57.0d. 2 mos. Average—58.52d. cash, 56.6666d. 2 mos.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are 1/4d. and 1d. respectively above those fixed a week ago.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 1296-18—Craegie B & C, Lieut-Col. Albany Robert Cecil Savile v. Mabel Geraldine Auber Savile & anr. Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1325-17—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Champsey Umersey Sons a firm v Ramji Govindji and ors, Shroff and D, Bhai K and K, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

2319-19—Bhai K & Gir, Hargovandas Lakhmichand a firm v. Khimji Khetsey & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1309-17—Payne and Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi Vohra v. Miya Saheb Jivabhai Cumruddin and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Pamsetji R & D, Edgelow G W & Co., Little and Co., For postponement.

12-18—Jamsedji R & D, Esabhoy Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne and Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For postponement.

In Re Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1919.—Payne and Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein and ors, Parties Concerned For postponement.

1028-17—Vachha and Co, Bai Doorga widow v Shrinivas Ramchandra and anr, Dalal and Co.

1301-18—Bhai K and G, Manibhai Goculbhai a firm v Keshavlal Jamnadas and anr, Mirza and Co.

561-18—Edg G W and Co, Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co.

632-16—Khandvalla and Co, Kallianji Laxmondas and ors v Madhowji Laxmondas and ors, Vachha and Co, Captain and V, For postponement.

1926-18—Chitnis M and K, Sallebhai Issabhai v Abdulla Dawoodbhai and ors Bhimji and Co.

598-17—Jehangir M and S, Bhagirath Manilal v Nathmal Fulchand and anr, Mack K and Ch.

1438-17—Madh K and Ch, Nanakchand Isharsing a firm v Gangaram Gulraj a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.

123-18—Captain and V, Manvalab Gulabchand and anr v Jugalkishore Balkisson and anr, Payne and Co.

1637-18—Edg G W and Co, Yusuf Mahomed Hoosein Peerbhoy v Juma Taki Mahomed and anr, Judah and S, Payne and Co.

1638-18—Mehta D and L, Fida Hoosein Ibrahim and anr v Umersey Soonderji, Malvi M R and Co.

1652-18—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhai Patel v Chaturbhuj Lalji Patel, Chitnis M and K.

1680-18—Mulla and M, Keshavji Kanji a firm v Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji, Shroff and Din.

1689-18—Mulji and Tha, Chimanlal Purshotamdas v Bai Amba widow, N C Dalal.

1706-18—Smetham B and Co, Kissalbhai Jethabhai v Narayen Hari and anr, Jeh M and S.

1729-18—Judah and Sol, Selim Saol Reuben v Haji Abdulla Kazan, Payne and Co.

1730-18—Khandvalla and Co, Gullam Hussein Meherali a firm v Bhurabhai Jairam, Hiralal Th and Co.

1629-18—Mulla & Mulla, Haseinabai widow v. Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. a firm, Kanga & Sayani.

983-18—Ard H D & Co. Muljimal Mangoomal v. Damodhardas Hemandas & anr, Payne & Co.

J & M—Matubhai J & M, Hathibhai Ishwarbhai & anr, 1-9-19.

832-19—Merwanji K & Co., Chunilal Chagan-lal a firm v. Nandlal Brijvallabdas a firm, J O 27-3-19.

2522-19—Mehta D & L, Mahomedalli Ismailji v. Casamji Bhaiji Bhai, Jehangir M & S, J O 21-8-19.

1416-15—G B Pandya, Gopinath Janardhan Warekar v. Bhicaji Ramji Warekar, S A Tyabji 25-8-19.

1221-19—Edg G W & Co, Lalloobhai Nagardas v. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, Mulji & Th, 5-9-19.

1269-19—Daphtary F & D, Messrs Amratlal Sakerchand & Co. v. Gandabhai Vadilal & Co. a firm, Shamrao M & H, 5-9-19.

In Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890—Payne & Co., Re Halimabai a minor v. Jainabai alias Jimboobhai & widow (Petitioner), 8-9-19.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1554-18—Amin & Desai, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v. Gopalji Gangji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

663-19—Amin & Desai, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v. Tarachand Lilumal a firm, Payne & Co.

FOR CONSENT ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

2209-19—Nanu H & Co., Thomas Black & Co. a firm v. The firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abercband, Bhai K & Gir.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

1325-17—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Champsey Umersey Sons a firm v Ramji Govindji and ors, Shroff and D, Bhai K and K, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

2319-19—Bhai K & Gir, Hargovandas Lakhmichand a vrm v. Khimji Khetsey & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1309-17—Payne and Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi Vohra v. Miya Saheb Jivabhai Cumruddin and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Pamsetji R & D, Edgelow G W & Co., Little and Co., For postponement.

12-18—Jamsedji R & D, Esabhoy Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne and Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For postponement.

In Re Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1919.—Payne and Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein and ors, Parties Concerned For postponement.

1028-17—Vachha and Co, Bai Doorga widow v Shrinivas Ramchandra and anr, Dalal and Co.

1301-18—Bhai K and G, Manibhai Goculbhai a firm v Keshavlal Jamnadas and anr, Mirza and Co.

561-18—Edg G W and Co, Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co.

632-16—Khandvalla and Co, Kallianji Laxmondas and ors v Madhowji Laxmondas and ors, Vachha and Co, Captain and V, For postponement.

1926-18—Chitnis M and K, Sallebhai Issabhai v Abdulla Dawoodbhai and ors Bhimji and Co.

598-17—Jehangir M and S, Bhagirath Manilal v Nathmal Fulchand and anr, Mack K and Ch.

1438-17—Madh K and Ch, Nanakchand Isharsing a firm v Gangaram Gulraj a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.

123-18—Captain and V, Manvalab Gulabchand and anr v Jugalkishore Balkisson and anr, Payne and Co.

1637-18—Edg G W and Co, Yusuf Mahomed Hoosein Peerbhoy v Juma Taki Mahomed and anr, Judah and S, Payne and Co.

1638-18—Mehta D and L, Fida Hoosein Ibrahim and anr v Umersey Soonderji, Malvi M R and Co.

1652-18—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhai Patel v Chaturbhuj Lalji Patel, Chitnis M and K.

1680-18—Mulla and M, Keshavji Kanji a firm v Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji, Shroff and Din.

1689-18—Mulji and Tha, Chimanlal Purshotamdas v Bai Amba widow, N C Dalal.

1706-18—Smetham B and Co, Kissalbhai Jethabhai v Narayen Hari and anr, Jeh M and S.

1729-18—Judah and Sol, Selim Saol Reuben v Haji Abdulla Kazan, Payne and Co.

1730-18—Khandvalla and Co, Gullam Hussein Meherali a firm v Bhurabhai Jairam, Hiralal Th and Co.

1629-18—Mulla & Mulla, Haseinabai widow v. Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. a firm, Kanga & Sayani.

983-18—Ard H D & Co. Muljimal Mangoomal v. Damodhardas Hemandas & anr, Payne & Co.

1144-18—Moti & Devi, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v. Messrs Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

1070-19—Mirza M & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Salum Khanbin Bakshikhan.

1073-19—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Monji v. Joshi Ratanlal Sadashiv & Co. a firm, Pandia & Co.

955-19—Dubash & Co., Jamnadas Khetsey v. Haridas Rupji, Bhimji & Co.

555-19—Mans H M & Co., Gokuldas Girdharlal & anr v. Bholanath Keshavlal & ors, M B Chothia.

1022-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Chimanram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Vilasrai Laxminaraven a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1857-18—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Machorla Rammaji a firm v. Sulchand Shivram & anr, Ragh N & Co.

1759-18—Unwalla P & P, Hassambhai Premji v. Damji Devsey & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

1682-18—Unwalla P & P, Shapurji Pestonji v. Lukhmidas Mowji, Madh K & Ch, For postponement.

1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal & Bros. a firm, Daph F & D.

1756-18—Captain & V, Haiduji Krishnaji a firm v. Nathumal Ladhaji & anr, Pandia & Co.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 12 TH OF SEPTEMBER 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.
(IN CHAMBERS) LIST-A (ATTORNEYS.)
SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1952-18—Mehta D & L, Achratlal Keshavlal Mehta & Co. a firm v. Lalloobhai Chhaganlal a firm, Moti & Devi

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep H.	M
Punjab Mail	17	0	13	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

OBITUARY.

MEHERJEE:—Miss Goolbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Sorabjee Pallonji Meherjee: died yesterday; funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (Batliwalla Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 11 o'clock instead of at 10-30 a.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 149 as against 138 on the corresponding day last year and 107 the year before last.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a lecture on "The End in Life" will be delivered by Mr. Atmaram Mathadev Narwekar on Sunday the 14th instant at 5 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the S. L. and Sc., Society's Girls' School, Pallow Road when Mr. Baburao Shrikrishna Pitale, will preside.

PRESS NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent, Madras cable administration, notifies nine days delay on Indian traffic to America via Commercial Pacific route. Senders of telegrams to America are advised to use the "Eastern route" as delays to the United Kingdom by this route is now only twenty-four hours.

LECTURE ON "ILLUSTRIOUS PARSI WORTHIES."

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) on "Illustrious Parsi Worthies." The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Prof. S. N. Haji, will deliver a public lecture on "Decay of Idealism to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. K. Natrarjan, will preside.

The Senior class will be conducted by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar on Sunday the 14th instant at 9 a.m., (S.T.) at the same place when he will give a lecture on "The Teachings of Ruskin."

The Junior class will be conducted by Dr. P. N. Daruvala on the same day and at the same time at the Head Quarters, when he will give a lesson in Indian Administration.

POSTAL NOTICES.

As the departure of the Homeward English Mail steamer Margha which was due to sail on Saturday the 13th instant, has been postponed to Monday the 15th instant, the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m., on Monday 15th September 1919; Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m., on Saturday 13th September, 1919; Parcels up to 6 p.m., on Saturday, 13th September, 1919 and Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m., on Saturday 13th September 1919. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

With immediate effect the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m., on Saturdays.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11 a.m., to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m., on Fridays.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 7 a.m., to 8 a.m., on Saturdays.

Parcels with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, 6 p.m., on Fridays.

Money Orders, with a late fee of annas 4 on each article 4-30 p.m. on Fridays.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

LICENSES FOR EXPORT OF MICA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A Simla Press communique says:—

It is announced for general information that instructions for the issue of licenses for the export of mica which were issued to Collectors of Customs on 13th May, 1919, have now been modified as follows:—

(1) Exports of mica of all descriptions are permitted under license to the United Kingdom as at present and (2) exports of all sizes and qualities of mica splittings and block other than first and second qualities of clean and slightly stained ruby block of all sizes are permitted under license direct to all destinations.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST BIG MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

The following are the handicaps for the Fourth Day, Poona First Big Meeting, to be run next Saturday:—

STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Raubaix 9-10, Charcoal 9-4, Dersingham 9-0, Oros 9-0, Calder Vale 8-9, Little Nan 8-9, Cresset 8-7, William The Beau 8-11, Penny Pie 8-1, Cheechako 8-1, Louviers D'Or 8-0, Waynflete 7-12, Giacommi 7-10, Baronavale 7-8, Pastime 7-0, Sampier 7-7, Cromwell 7-7, Black Kite 7-5.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Premier 9-12, Mazboot 9-7, Symrex 9-7, Dori 9-1, Cicatrix 8-12, Miss Rollestone 8-9, Dunskey 8-8, Dorania 8-7, Fire Finch 8-6, Hello Kells 7-9 Stop Watch 7-9, Fine Trout 7-9, Donna Inez 7-5, Binfield Grove 7-4, Enchantment 7-4, Nerissa 7-3.

ROSHENEILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anthracite 9-12, County Cricket 9-8, Kinsale 9-6, Cyanite 9-4, Mazboot 9-3, Pantomime II. 9-2, Country Lad 9-1, Eagles Nest 8-13, Gladiator 8-12, Royal Band 8-9, Red Quill 8-8, We Two 8-6, Dunskey 8-6, Royal Charter 8-1, Cherry and Black 8-1, Byculla 7-1, Hunyadi 7-11, Margreen 7-8, Birthday Clothes 7-7, Treadle 7-4, Zefus 7-0.

NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Antic 9-12, Veiled Certainty 9-6, Lucky Queen 9-5, Gipsy's Advice 9-5, Javelin 9-5, Senparison 9-5, Christmas Holiday 9-4, Tara Pine 9-2, Cheemate 9-0, Flottelle 8-12, South Star 8-12, Dorian 8-11, Matchless Maud 8-10, Servian 8-10, Santicola 8-10, Athlete 8-10, Sir Balin 8-8, Stageland 8-8, Spearwood 8-8, Oregon Pine 8-2, Gold Stream 8-1, Rosemorder 8-0, Decorum 7-12, Mount Diablo 7-11, Mintspear 7-10, Japanese Pine 7-6, Symptoms 7-6, Fugle Lady 7-4, Saunterer 7-4, Nice Bird 7-3, Japonette 7-2, Lupinus 6-7, Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Anaiza 9-12, White Silk 9-12, Durham 9-6, Dartmoor 9-5, Krushan 9-1, Khurdil 8-12, Gazal 8-2, Defender 8-2, Fury 7-9, Rose Hill 7-8, War Minster 7-6, Hadoor 7-4, Aladdin 7-2, Tit-bits 7-1, Osprey 7-0, Reident 7-0, Lord Rosebury 6-10, Black Ivory 6-8, Natal 6-8, Investor 6-7, Silver Streak 6-7, Argonaut 6-7, Excelsior 6-7, Winning Post 6-7, Bayonet 6-7, Gold King 6-7, Balloon 6-7, Mentor 6-7.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs. Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., on Friday, 12th September.

RACING AT HOME.

RESULT OF ST. LEGER.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The following is the result of St. Leger:—

KEYSOE	1
DOMINION	2
BUCHAN	3

Ten ran.

Won by six lengths, two lengths.

Betting at the start:—100 to 8 against Keysoe, 7 to 1 against Dominion, 11 to 8 on Buchan.

Place betting:—6 to 4 against Keysoe, 6 to 4 against Dominion, 5 to 1 on Buchan.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. G.I.P. RY. C.C.

On Thursday the Bombay Gymkhana played a cricket match with the G. I. P. Railway Cricket Club. The game was played on the Gymkhana ground and ended in a win for the visitors by 56 runs. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Garnett (Capt.), b. Elavia 7; Wiles l-b-w. b Nagpurwalla, 13; Capt. Carroll, b Elavia, 38; Moore, c and b Elavia, 3; West c and b Elavia, 2; Morgan, b Elavia, 0; Mathews, b Shivaram, 6; Padgett, c Shivaram, b Elavia, 0; Abel, st. Vagal b. Shivaram, 5; Wild, b Elavia, 1; Johnson, not out, 0; Extras, 11. Total 86.

G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

Elavia, c and b Moore, 37; Daver, st. Johnson, b Carroll, 7; Rodrick, c and b Moore, 11; Nagpurwalla, b Moore, 22; Tholey, b West, 2; Shivaram, not out, 48; Hyde, b Moore, 6; Vagal, b Moore, 0; G. Rodrick, b Moore, 0; Anantmali, run out, 3; Perei, b Morgan, 4; Extras, 2. Total 142.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Some fifty men were arrested in connection with hat looting at Kancharapara and produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer at Barrack pore who remanded them to custody. A number of shopkeepers and hat owners appeared before the Magistrate and filed petitions to the effect that they would not hold hats or open shops unless police protection was given them. The Magistrate asked the petitioners to keep their shops open.

The steamer Sangola which had gone ashore at Fulta Point floated off with the tide on Tuesday night and was brought to Calcutta in tow yesterday.

The convocation of the University of Madras for conferring degrees will be held on Monday the 7th November.

At a recent meeting in Madras of the friends of Lord and Lady Pentland, it was decided to raise funds for the purpose of meeting the cost of painting their portraits, to be hung in Government House. The project has the approval of Lord Willingdon and a small committee has been formed to carry it out, with Sir William Beardsell as President. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 will cover the expenditure involved.

THE "NEW CALL" CASE.

MR. MARIWALLA'S BAIL APPLICATION.

In the above case Mr. Wadhumal, counsel for the applicant, arguing the bail application, said that his client was safely lodged in jail on the 21st of April, even prior to the filing of the complaint under Section 124A—for what offences Heaven alone knows. But counsel fancied that it must have been under Sections 116, 117 and 147 I.P.C., offences under which Mr. Durgdas, the co-accused, was at first arrested at Hyderabad and refused release under instructions sent by wire from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi, even though he was prepared to give any bail, the offences above named, all being bailable. But British justice could not be denied to him and on an application being made to the Sessions Judge, he was straight away set free; but this poor innocent applicant had still remained in jail, from the 21st of April.

Counsel proceeded to say that *prima facie* it looked doubtful if the sanction of the Governor-in-Council could have been accorded. The admitted facts were that the pamphlet was published on the 19th of April 1919, the police came to know of it on the 20th and on the 21st the prosecution was contemplated. The sanction is dated Bombay 22nd, thus leaving too short an interval of time for the whole procedure to be gone through. The prosecution filed their complaint on the 25th.

The learned counsel then suggested that a telegram at his expense be sent, by the Public Prosecutor to Bombay to enquire if valid sanction had been granted, as was done in the bail application of Mr. Jethmal.

MERITS OF "NEW CALL" PAMPHLET.

Counsel said, the gist of the whole pamphlet was that the writer exhorted his fellow brethren to join the Satyagraha movement of Mr. Gandhi, i.e., Passive Resistance. Counsel then read the pamphlet which asked for equal rights of citizenship. He laid great stress on passages which talked of "spiritual triumph" and "Truth on their lips and utter absence of violence." Counsel then referred to a passage in the judgement of the Magistrate, where he says that the only obscure word in the pamphlet is "Ahimsa." "Now I put it to you, Sir," said Counsel, "Is the poor innocent applicant to suffer because the learned Magistrate does not know what 'Ahimsa' (non-violence) means or because he does not understand what Satyagraha is?" Reading the pamphlet it was absurd to believe that it was a call to arms. It was not possible to infer an intention to rebellion from the perusal of this pamphlet. Besides the Prosecution had led no evidence to show the required intention. Counsel read the written explanation of the pamphlet on the record, which he said was reasonable and consistent with the common sense view. The pamphlet besides had been written in English,—high flown English—which few men could understand. It was in fact written for the benefit of the educated people. It was not intended for the masses nor had it been circulated free of cost. Besides it was important to note the time and place when and where the pamphlet has been published. The "Hartal" headed by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai was a success in Karachi and there was no unrest. The Sindhies, besides, were a peaceloving people.

Counsel also referred to Mr. Mariwalla's antecedents. He was a school master first, and was then in railway employ; and he finally opened his shop which he styled as Home Rule Shop, simply to attract customers, in order to make a little money to support his old mother, two children and wife. The only crime he seems to have committed, was to run his shop under the style of the Home Rule shop. And although he was one of the Secretaries of the Home Rule League and the Satyagraha Sabha, he never wrote an article or addressed a meeting. When they put together all the circumstances they cannot but come to the conclusion that there was no intention to commit an offence. In any case the benefit of the doubt must be given in favour of the applicant. The learned counsel argued that the sentences elsewhere in similar cases had been reduced even to two months and that it was not unlikely that the sentence in this case will also be reduced even if the conviction be confirmed. Counsel said the accused should not be crushed in the name of the prosecution.

INORDINATE DELAY IN HEARING APPEAL.

Counsel said that at first the Crown and the Public Prosecutor apparently showed considerable anxiety to hurry on with the matter, so much so that Mr. Elphinstone wrote to him a letter, threatening to get the bail bond cancelled and send Mr. Durgdas to jail if defence counsel did not file the appeal on the very first day of the opening of the Court. But now this appeal had been postponed for another two months, so that the applicant would have to remain in jail for over five months after conviction, before this appeal is taken up for hearing. The appeal had not even been fixed for September, which should be quite possible considering that other matters not so important as this were coming up before a special bench for the 8th instant, and that Mr. Elphinstone was not due in Hyderabad before the 18th. At the worst he could get the Hyderabad matters postponed by a few days. It was an unheard of delay, which, if suffered, would throw little credit on the Court, and which any Court, for the matter of that would be ashamed of.

Mr. Wadhumal then quoted a number of rulings, both of this Court and outside, and referred to the law on the point. Section 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code itself gave a very wide scope to the Judges in the matter of bail.

An "Extraordinary Gazette" says:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council has received with deep regret the news of the death, on the 9th September, of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sakhiya Raja-Sahiba Scindia Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior, a member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. As a mark of respect to Her late Highness, a salute of 19 minute guns was fired at Agra on 9th September, 1919.

"TERROR OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM."

A DECOIT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Sessions Judge of Bogra passed orders in the case in which Basir Fakir and four other Mahomedans were charged with committing several dacoities. Of these Basir Fakir, who is described as a terror of Eastern Bengal and Assam, about eighteen months ago escaped from the Presidency Jail where he was serving a term of imprisonment in connection with another dacoity. After his escape from the jail Basir formed a gang and committed a number of dacoities in Eastern Bengal. Recently the police succeeded in arresting Basir and the other accused. The Judge sentenced Basir to transportation for life while the rest of the gang were sentenced to seven years transportation each.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MOVEMENT IN KARNATAK.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Sept. 8.

Under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Society, Belgaum, a public meeting of the depressed classes and their sympathisers was held in the Beynon Smith High School Hall, Belgaum, on the 5th instant, when Khan Bahadur Ardeshar Nowroji presided. On the introductory speech of Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, resolutions were unanimously carried: (1) Thanking the Hon. Messrs. Paranjpye and Belvi for moving recently two most important resolutions for the depressed classes in the Poona Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, and (2) protesting against those that opposed them.

Mr. D. N. Patwardhan, Superintendent of the Depressed Classes Mission, Karnatak Branch, then explained the scheme of the Anti-Touchability League and announced that a Branch of the same, had been established at Belgaum, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Belvi. An address was then read out by Mr. Patanna Jaliah, a leader of the local Depressed Classes, and presented to Mr. Shinde by the chairman.

Similar meetings of thanks and protests about the Council Resolutions were held at Hubli and Dharwar, under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Valvekar and Rao Bahadur V. B Joshi, retired Educational Inspector, S. D. These meetings were very largely attended by the depressed classes, several speakers from whom showed their emphatic indignation at the wrong done to them.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I witnessed two ghastly spectacles during the past two weeks in the public thoroughfares of Bombay. It is a shame and a scandal, on the part of our City Fathers to allow corpses of poor mendicants lying for days together without its removal. One case I observed was under the porch-way of the Chinchpokli overbridge only a fortnight, and the other yesterday afternoon near the Parsee Statue.

Why can not the police seeing cases of emaciation remove them to some of the nearest hospitals to have them attended to, which may be the means of saving the lives of many poor beggars who are in the throes of death.

From a humanitarian point of view, some small sum from the Mazagon and Fort Police Courts accrued from fines may be utilized for the benefit of the poor sufferers who are victims to such maladies, and are stricken to the places where they lie, until they peg off.—Yours, etc.,

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

"CHRONICLE" BANNED FROM DECCAN COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A question was asked some months ago, whether the "Bombay Chronicle" was allowed in the Government College reading-rooms, by some Councillor. The Government had answered it in the affirmative.

Since the 8th instant, the "Chronicle" has been stopped in the Deccan College. It is stated taht this has been done in accordance with an order from the Government to stop the paper.

The students mean to agitate; and against a Government order, this would be impossible at least in colleges. I should very much like to know whether the Government has ordered it. Hoping to receive the information in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

A DECCAN COLLEGE STUDENT.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

A Press Communique states:—

It is notified that officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who have been released from Military Service, are not required to obtain sanction to proceed on leave, either in or out of India.

The only obligation an officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers has in this respect is stated in paragraph 11, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, which is reproduced below:—

"11. When not actually called out for Military Service, Officers of the Indian Army Reserve, who desire to proceed out of India for any period not longer than six months, are not required to submit applications for leave in their military capacity as Officers of that Reserve. Should they, however, desire to proceed out of India for any period longer than six months, they should report their intended departure and address to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

The Bengal Government yesterday released on security five more detenus. Two of these political suspects were state prisoners in Hazaribagh and Hughli Jails and the remainder were in foreign domicile.

INDIAN PEACE CONTINGENT IN LONDON.

RETURN TO INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

The Indian peace contingent is returning to India on 12th September when they travel by special trains to Southampton for embarkation. The men were recently paraded in a camp and Brigadier-General Costello, by the direction of His Majesty the King, presented each man with a copy of the King's address after the victory march printed in vernacular on one side and English on the other, each copy bearing the King's cipher. Brigadier-General Costello urged the men to preserve the address and pass it on to their regiments and homes. He stated that the King wished them to realise that the Warm reception of the contingent in England was real, spontaneous expression of appreciation of their fellows of the Empire.

STORY ABOUT PEACOCK THRONE;

LORD CURZON CONSIDERS IT A MYTH

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Curzon says he fears that the story about the peacock throne is only a myth. He says the throne was broken up after the murder of Nadir Shah in 1747 and the surviving fragments were inserted in the throne now in the museum of the Royal Palace at Teheran of Yusuf Ali. He suggests that if the throne is a genuine throne or even a portion of it, it should be acquired for Delhi by the Government of India and the princes and people of India. He says that the price mentioned, if it is not an underestimate, must mean that the throne, as it now exists, is only a portion of the original throne.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

Labour correspondents explain that yesterday's vote of the Trade Union Congress was not a vote in favour of direct action, but as the movers intended, was the expression of censure on the Committee for declining to call a conference. The feeling of the Congress on the question will be tested on the explicit resolution probably to-morrow.

RESOLUTION IN ON NATIONALISATION,

PASSED BY OURWHELMING MAJORTY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Trades Union Congress on the card vote, to-day, passed a resolution by Mr. Smillie for the nationalisation of mines by 4,478,000 votes to 77,000. Three hundred and ninety thousand members of the General Workers' Union did not vote owing to the absence of their teller. The resolution instructed the Parliamentary Committee in conjunction with the Miners' Federation immediately to interview the Premier and to insist on the Government adopting the recommendation in the majority report of the Coal Commission. If the Government refuses, a special congress will be conveyed in order to decide upon the action to compel the Government to accept the majority report.

"WHAT TOWNS MAY HAVE TO DO."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you mind my requesting you to extend to me the hospitality of publishing the following lines in the columns of your widely-read paper.

For some years past I have held the opinion that the Municipality should take over the tramway service, telephone service and supply of unadulterated milk at a reasonable minimum charge. My recent bitter experience in the above matters has confirmed my opinion; and now, I am strengthened in my view by a perusal of the account of an interview granted by Mr. Joseph Henry, J. B. Lord Mayor of Leeds to Mr. George A. Wade, B.A. On page 206 of the 26th July number of "Great Thoughts", under the heading of "What Towns may have to do", in the course of interview he is reported to have said—

"I am entirely in favour of civic bodies holding *full* control of *all* these local methods of transport, just as I am of their controlling and owning whatever concerns the whole municipality's good and advantage, such as *trams, electricity, gas, water etc.* For long years aye, for many years back, when to say this was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness! I stood boldly forth on public platforms and advocated week in and week out, the need and desirability of Leeds being its own monopolist in such matters."

The italics are mine; and let the whole passage serve as an eye-opener to those who would wish to define and know the sphere and scope of their duty as members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

While writing on matters pertaining to Municipality, I cannot refrain from giving vent to my feelings of disgust at the unequal, unfair and unwarrated treatment that is being meted out to us in the matter of the supply of a bounty of nature, that is to say, water; and I do not know whether those responsible for the supply of water can hold up their heads and say that they are justified and warranted in supplying a continuous supply of water, at a high pressure, to some parts of the City peopled by the rich and the influential and only for a few short hours in other parts of the City peopled by the poor, dumb creatures of God. What do the public meetings giving vent to their grievances with reference to water and tram service point to? Do they not amount to a public vote of censure against the affairs of Municipality? Could public voice go further? Let those responsible answer.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. MERCHANT.

Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi,
August 19.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

SIGNED ON WEDNESDAY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

ST. GERMAIN.—The Australian Peace Treaty was signed to-day.

WHEN AND HOW IT WAS SIGNED?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

ST. GERMAIN.—Renner, the Austrian Chancellor signed the Austrian Peace Treaty at 10-15 this morning in the Conference room at Chateau St. Germain. The other delegates then signed in order, the Americans leading followed by the British. The Rumanian and Jugo-Slav delegates were not present.

AUSTRALIA'S SHARE IN GERMAN INDEMNITY.

MR. HUGHES' STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hughes has informed the members of the Ministry that if Germany makes the first indemnity payment in 1920, Australia's share will be ten millions sterling. When the indemnity is fully paid the Australiae share will amount to nearly sixty millions.

PEACE TREATY.

BOZEN DOCUMENTS SIGNED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

ST. GERMAIN.—Altogether one bozen documents have been signed including the main treaty of the protocol affirming authenticity of the text of the treaty dealing with protection of minorities in Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia and the financial treaties. Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner and Mr. Barnes signed for Britain: Lord Milner also signed for South Africa and Sir Edward Kemp for Canada, Sir T. Mackenzie for New Zealand, and Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Pichon, Mr. Tardieu, M. Klotz and M. Cambon for France.

RUMANIAN AND YUGO-SLAV DELEGATES.

HAVE NOT YET SIGNED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

ST. GERMAIN.—The Rumanian and Yugo-Slav delegates have not signed because they have not received instructions from their Governments. The Supreme Council will give them till Sunday to make known their intentions.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND BALTIC PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATIVES ASK FOR INFORMATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

PARIS.—The representatives of Esthonia, Lettonia and Lithunia have sent a letter to the Peace Conference, asking for information concerning the decisions regarding the Baltic question declaring that recognition of their independence is necessary if they are to continue the struggle against the Bolsheviks. They also express a desire to be admitted to the League of Nations.

RUSSIAN SOVIET AND ESTHONIA.

TO HOLD PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT PSKOFF.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

Moscow.—(Received by wireless). The Soviet Government has accepted Esthonia's proposal to hold peace negotiations at Pskoff. The Soviet has arranged for the safe-conduct of the delegates on September 10th.

It is reported from Warsaw that the Bolshevik and Lithuanian peace negotiations will start immediately on the formers' initiative. The Lithuanians have sent representatives to the front.

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
LORRY
can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.

Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis.
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:
Elphinstone Circle.
BOMBAY.
Telegram. "Chalo" Garage. Apollo Bunder.

An opportunity
for
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, DYING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

We are importers & stockists of:—
Chemicals of all kinds,
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMAM STREET.
Telephone No. 1687. Tele. Add. "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

ESTABLISHED 1888.
THE
BOMBAY TILE MART
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN & CO.
21, Bank street, Fort.
BOMBAY.
Telegrams. "Imami"
Telephone. 2934, 2597.
Your ARTISTIC STATUES

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS of JEWELLERY of
All sorts Indian & Parision make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY,
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 786.

ROTH BROTHERS D. C. MOTORS.
1, 3, 5, 10, 15-H.P. Just landed in Bombay. Also large number of WAGNER QUALITY MOTORS in stock.
Sole Agent for India:—
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. B

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 12th September, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

The industrial boom, which India is witnessing at present may properly be stated to have begun in July last, though the rumblings, precedent to the phenomenon, could be heard immediately after the signing of the Peace Treaty. Fifty-one companies with an aggregate authorised capital of 2,327 lakhs are reported to have been registered during July, as against 16 companies with a capital of 72 lakhs in the corresponding month of last year. It will be interesting to know if the figures of capital for July constitute a record in the annals of company formation in India—subsequent, of course, to the halcyon days of the share mania of the 'sixties of the last century—or whether the record is eclipsed by the figures of the month which saw the birth of the Tata Industrial Bank. The enormous figures of July include the 2,000 lakhs of the New India Insurance Company, which was the largest flotation of the month and which may be stated to have initiated the boom, which is still "going strong." But even apart from this company, there is enough evidence to show that there was a remarkable outburst of industrial enterprise during the month and that it embraced several new lines of activity. We believe that the record of August also will prove hardly less remarkable than that of the preceding month. It is also to be noted that both Bombay and Calcutta are manifesting a rivalry in the present industrial movement.

It is a question, however, how far the boom is a healthy one and whether, in the larger interests of the country, it would not be better if we hastened slowly in the enterprise of ushering an era of industrial prosperity. There is something like having too much of a good thing and we have to beware lest we overstep the limit and hurl this poor and long-suffering country into ruin, however fabulously rich a few may become in consequence. It is true the days that are before us will be the days of strenuous economic competition between nations and if India is to keep her place in the world, she must spare no efforts to exploit her almost illimitable resources. But the efforts must be genuine—and honest. If having made these genuine and honest efforts, we fail in the economic race—and we can never fail—we shall at least have the satisfaction of having preserved our national spiritual heritage. That would be riches far more worth having than what all the dividend-hunting and speculation in the world can secure. We cannot have too many undertakings directed to secure the utmost benefit, for the largest number of people, through the exploitation of the resources of the country. And all such honest undertakings deserve encouragement. How many of the companies that have been floated during the last few weeks belong to this category? And whatever the ultimate object of these companies, how many of the hundreds of persons who have dabbled in the shares of these companies—in not a few cases long before their registration—have done so with the sole object of *investing* their honestly-earned money in enterprises calculated to accelerate the industrial development of their country? How many, again, of the big financiers,—promoters, agents, directors underwriters, call them what you please—and their relatives and friends have amassed enormous or little fortunes, as the case may be, by no honest means, but by the mere trick of dividing between themselves shares of companies yet unregistered and then flooding them in the share markets at a premium? It is true that most of these companies are genuine undertakings and that their promoters have had every intention of making them profitable to the shareholders and to the country. But the real profits are yet to come. Meanwhile, the relevant question is whether these big financiers were morally justified—we do not care whether they were legally justified—in enriching themselves in this flagrant manner? For, it is the moral aspect of the situation with which we are now especially concerned; and for this reason that this greed of the rich has been reflected in the frenzied speculation in the share bazars—a speculation which received no little encouragement by the example set by the big financiers. We confess we have no words adequately to condemn the share mania propagated in the two markets of the City. Several warnings have already been given. But in the mad pursuit of money—especially if that pursuit is made by a large number of people—the voice of warning cannot be heard.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, in the letter which we publish elsewhere, pleads that a strenuous attempt should be made to avoid as far as possible the crisis which, if it comes, is sure to retard our industrial progress for a very long time. We shall ask Mr. Jamnalal whether he and those in his position have themselves set an example in this respect. We endorse all that Mr. Jamnalal says about agents and directors. But apart from the fact that we do not see why the monopoly which a few big financiers have of agencies and directorates—a monopoly that gives them the power to demoralise the share markets—should not be broken by honest and enterprising men, it is pertinent to ask how many of the agents and directors of "ability, integrity and experience," whom Mr. Jamnalal has in mind, can lay their hands on their hearts and say that in promoting the new Companies they have not derived profits to which they had no moral title? If all the facts that have been brought to our notice in regard to the floation of new Companies are true, many of these big financiers cannot be said to have acted in a manner creditable to themselves. We speak with a due sense of responsibility when we say that the authorities of the share bazaars have not adequately fulfilled the trust reposed in them; that the big financiers have not set an example worthy to be followed, by the manner of their promoting new companies. We grieve to have to say this. And we grieve because not a few of these men are men of light and are regarded by the public as leaders in other spheres of life. Of course, there are honourable exceptions and some of these men are either merely victims of a pernicious system or deliberately do the things they have done because others do them or because they think—misguided and unfortunate men!—that everything is fair in business. At all events Bombay's finances have come to a perilous pass and no citizen, who has any sense of the moral value of things, can be proud of it. It was time something was done. That something can now only be done by Government who must intervene and take necessary legislative measures. While we are writing this, we are gratified to learn that that good and worthy man—Sir Dinshaw Wacha—has already raised his voice in the Imperial Legislative Council. He said:

> "A determined warning from Government in the matter of floating new Companies was necessary and would be welcome. It would be a good thing if Government seriously considered the amendment of Companies Act with a view to restrict speculation."

We trust Government will take action before it is too late.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsis celebrated their New Year's Day, yesterday, and, as is usual with them on the occasion, they have been taking stock of their achievements during the year that has ended. With such a small community as theirs, confined as it is to a few well-known cities, an annual stock-taking in respect of the community, as a whole, is not a difficult task. A more or less reliable record puts the total of the major communal charities of the Parsis during the year at nearly fifty lakhs of rupees. It is to be noted to the credit of Parsi philanthrophy that, in regard to some at least of these charities, people of all creeds and races, and not merely Parsis alone, stood to benefit by them. For a community which numbers a little over a lakh in the aggregate in all India, fifty lakhs in charities in a year is extremely creditable. And yet, to judge from the New Year's Day reflections in the Parsi press, the community appears to be far from being satisfied with its lot, whether from the point of view of material welfare or of social and intellectual achievements. "The Parsi and the Praja Mitra," for instance, has seriously raised the question whether some of the Parsis should not emigrate from India in search of fresh fields and pastures new, as they have exhausted(!) the possibilities of development in India! Our contemporary writes:—

> In India there is a widespread stir and awakening of all the numerous races of men whose torpor and backwardness hitherto gave the Parsis an advantage. The future of India, political and social, is something so uncertain and incalculable, that it becomes a matter of serious consideration if Parsis had not better look out further afield, outside the limits of India, for their own development. Of course, nobody seriously suggests any Quixotic scheme of immediate and wholesale emigration. The question for earnest consideration, is, whether the Parsis have not now reached the utmost limit of development that is possible for them in this country; and, if so, whether their future progress does not demand a watchful interest in the development of other lands with which they have historical and traditional association.

There is certainly not merely room but need for the enterprise of Parsis in the development of countries like Mesopotamia and Persia. In fact it is the duty of the community to see that it sends some of its adventurous spirits especially to the latter country, to which they owe their religion and many of their best characteristics. But it is true neither to reason nor to fact even to suggest that the Parsis have now reached "the utmost limit of development that is possible for them in this country"—a country with an area of a million and eight hundred thousand square miles and blessed with natural resources of every possible kind to be found on the surface of the earth and a country, moreover, which is just emerging from a purely agricultural state to a manufacturing one. If the Parsis are discontented with their lot, the reasons are not far to seek and our contemporary has, indeed, touched one or two of them. As our contemporary says: "To remain cramped and concentrated within one cosmopolitan city, with a sickly climate and a demoralizing social atmosphere, with no thought beyond the daily round of butterfly pursuits, offers small prospects of a national future." There is considerable truth in this, and, add to this, there is the "individualism," of which the "Parsi" complains, but which must give place to greater co-operative effort, not only among the Parsis themselves, but also between the Parsis and other Indian communities. There is enough room for Parsis and enough scope for the exercise of their talent in this country.

But there is even a greater canker at work of which the community, it is satisfactory to note, is becoming increasingly conscious. This is the extreme anglicisation of many of its members, which is threatening to denationalise and devitalise the community. In the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartman" Mr. M. S. Dadabhoy drew attention to the disastrous effects of this anglicisation—the "butterfly existence"—without the assimilation of the charming and more enduring phases of the British temperament and mode of living. He wrote:

> "We have fallen off from our old high standard, and have fallen into the common error of imitating the ways of the European without discrimination. With Western education Western ideas have permeated our society. The modern Parsi has become too anglicised in his manners and his ways of life. With wealth he has become more or less of a sybarite, fond of pleasure and sport, of high living and jaunty style. He is the patron of clubs, gymkhanas, theatres, bandstands and other pleasure resorts. He has developed a passion for bridge-playing, for the race-course and all-manner of speculation. He has become a staunch votary of the Stock-exchange whether he owns any capital or not. With many honourable exceptions, his daily life is lived in a round of pleasures, unhampered by cares and worries, by hard study and manual labour, by serious thought and earnest pursuits. As a result he is losing his former influence in Indian Society. He is inevitably sliding to a back seat in politics. Commercially and industrially too, and this is a very serious matter—the Parsis are losing ground."

We have no doubt men and women of light and leading in the community will spare no efforts to arrest this undesirable tendency towards wholesale anglicisation and, if we are permitted to suggest, to see that the social life of the community is so organised as to enable it to give to the country, in the strenuous days of the present and immediate future, the services of an ever-increasing number of men and women striving to lead the noble and complete life held by their prophet as the ideal life—the life of good words, good deeds, and good thoughts.

Notes of the Day.

The Austrian Peace.

At last the Austrian Peace has been signed. We hope that ill-fated country will be allowed to live in peace now. The Rumanian and Jugo-Slav delegates have not signed the treaty. But this matters very little. The Supreme Council has to be very firm in dealing with the Imperialistic notions of new-born nations who have old scores to settle. The Jugo-Slavs, we are told, are annoyed because Radkesburg has been given to Austria and they threaten to burn it before handing it over. It is the ill-considered encouragement given to the Balkan races that has caused the present embroglio. The Rumanian delegation wants to have its own reservations. Rumania probably thought that the Council would not go beyond paper protests. But it has miscalculated and has spoiled its chances by pure braggadacio. To a certain extent France encouraged Rumania. But the Supreme Council has awakened in time and adopted a wise and unbending attitude.

Has President Wilson failed?

Mr. H. Wilson Harris discusses in the pages of the "Contemporary Review" the interesting question "Has President Wilson failed?" He admits at the outset that President Wilson and the fourteen points have parted company, that there is little that is common between them. The writer has to admit that President Wilson has failed but tries to defend him. The Peace Treaty was the the result of a compromise. The peace declared was not the Wilsonian peace but a peace of the Allies. President Wilson did not hold to his views and did not enforce them with his full might. He was very yielding to the Allies. If he had held firm, the peace treaty could have been improved in many respects. Now the climax is reached when the statesman who wanted to make peace between the peoples and not Governments denies the right of the Senate to make any reservations and insists that the United States must take or leave the treaty as it stands!

Russian Affairs.

Colonel Ward, a Labour M. P., returning from Russia said that it would be black treachery to desert Russian friends. He is presumably in favour of remaining in Russia and fighting it out. He does not seem to have considered what a colossal war England would have to wage in that event. It is the present slipshod intervention, ineffectual to gain the object in view but sufficient to irritate the nation, that has considerably rendered the situation worse. It is true Britain went to Russia in order to prevent Germany transferring its forces from the East to the West. But the object having been gained, the presence of Allied troops in Russia has no sanction and the British forces should be removed from Russia as early as possible, and Russia left to settle her fate herself. Foreign bayonets have never helped as yet the peaceful settlement of any nation. As for deserting Russian friends arrangements may be made with the *de facto* Government in Russia to cease warfare and provide for a general amnesty. Mr. Bullit's mission to Russia shows that such a thing is not altogether impossible. The British Government can, if it means, protect the interests of its Russian friends and also withdraw.

Irish Troubles.

There is no indication in the cabled reports that the disorders in Fermoy (Cork County) have more than a local significance, but it will not be surprising if it turns out that they have a political aspect. The looting of the shops is stated to have been carried out by soldiers led by the Shropshires—apparently quartered there—in retaliation for the alleged murder of one of them by a local crowd and the refusal of the jury to bring in a verdict of murder in the case. This incident, coupled with the attack on a military convoy a few miles from Fermoy, invests the disturbances with rather a political complexion. The Cork and Clare Counties form the two most troublesome districts of Ireland and the recent attempts to suppress the Sinn Fein organisations there have not met with the success anticipated. The larger part of Ireland continues to be as refractory as ever, notwithstanding all the platitudes about "improvement" in the situation reported by Dublin Castle. No attempt is made to disguise the fact that Ireland today is in a state of military occupation pure and simple. And yet Mr. Lloyd George and his henchmen have been telling the world that "The rule of force cannot be the last word." It is nearly six years since a separate Parliament was definitely promised to Ireland by the Liberal Government of which Mr. Lloyd George was a member, but the Parliament is still to come.

Tagore's Knighthood

A curious situation has now arisen in connection with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Knighthood, as will be seen from the following questions and answers in the Imperial Legislative Council placed on the table at its sitting on Wednesday week. The Hon. Mr. Chanda had asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that Sir Rabindranath Tagore has returned the insignia of Knighthood which was conferred on him begging to be relieved of the title? (b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the letter in which he gives his reasons for his action and any reply which the Government may have sent him? (c) What action do Government propose to take on his letter?" Sir William Vincent in reply said:—"Sir Rabindranath Tagore wrote a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy asking to be relieved of the title of Knighthood. He did not return any insignia because there are no insignia to return. (d) As Sir Rabindranath Tagore's letter was published in the press, Government do not consider it necessary to lay a copy of it on the table. In reply to his letter he was informed that His Excellency the Viceroy was unable himself to relieve him of his title and that in the circumstances of the case, His Excellency did not propose to make any recommendation on the subject to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Secretary of State has also intimated that he does not propose to make any recommendation and Sir Rabindranath Tagore has been so informed."

We do not suppose, after this, Dr. Tagore's countrymen, much less Tagore himself, will bother themselves what becomes of the Knighthood, which will now remain in the air, so to say.

An Interesting Marriage.

Elsewhere will be found the account of an interesting inter-provincial Hindu marriage that was solemnised at Madras under the auspices of Dr. Subramania Iyer. The bride is a Bengalee and sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, while the bridegroom hails from Malabar. Marriages between Bengalees and South Indians have been rare so far, though the present is not the first of its kind. Mrs. Sarojini herself set the example and one of her sisters and a brother have married South Indians. Mr Harindranath Chattopadhyay recently married a Saraswat lady of Kanara, while his sister has married an Iyengar. The Chattopadhyay family may, therefore, be truly described as being among the pioneers of inter-provincial matrimonial unions. Such unions are bound to weld together, as few other things can, not only the various branches of the Hindu community, but also the provinces. The happy bride and the bridegroom deserve to be congratulated on their courageous and,—if the sentiment may be permitted in regard to such personal relations,—patriotic step.

PRINCE OF WALES AT WINNIPEG.

ACCORDED ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

WINNIPEG.—On his arrival here yesterday the Prince of Wales was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

MARSHAL ALLENBY LEAVES PARIS.

TO MEET THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

PARIS.—Marshal Allenby has gone to Deauville to meet Sir Lloyd George.

CARDINAL MERCIER IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

NEW YORK.—Cardinal Mercier arrived here yesterday.

CORRESPONDENT OF "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

ARRESTED AT HELSINGFORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 11.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says Professor Goode, the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has been arrested and has been taken to Moscow. Mr. Keeling, the well-known British Trade Unionist, visiting Russia has been arrested by the Bolsheviks in Moscow. The charge is unknown.

MR. A. G. GARDINER OF "DAILY NEWS."

RESIGNS EDITORSHIP TO JOIN DIRECTORATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has resigned from the editorship of the "Daily News" to join the Board of Directors.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

THROUGH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OUR CORRESPONDENT.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday Pandit Malaviya in moving his resolution for the appointment of a commission unconnected with Indian administration to enquire into the Punjab affairs said:—

His Majesty's Government and the Government of India together had recognised that the recent disturbances in the Punjab, had been of so unfortunate and grave a character that a committee of enquiry was highly imperative. But before proceeding in that matter he wanted to point out that the recent disturbances were not the outcome of either the Rowlatt legislation or the Satyagraha movement, which it could be indisputably stated went off calmly on the 6th April and he believed that if the movement had been handled with some discretion by the Punjab officials the catastrophe could have been easily averted. He was agrieved to find desecration of the places of worship. He was agrieved for the death of those hundreds of people who according to the Hon. Home Member's statement were above 300, but according to the public estimate amounted to 1,000. He lamented for all that but trusted that they were mainly due to the indiscretion of the officials in charge of the administration.

He said he was sorry that he was going to raise such a question at a time when Sir Edward Maclagan had assumed charge of the Government of the Punjab. The kindly and generous nature of the present Lieutenant-Governor had inspired the people of the province of the Punjab with new hope and it was a cruel irony of fate which kept him away from the people of the Punjab. He regretted that he was putting a resolution against a Government of which Sir E. Maclagan was the head, but he was pleased that he was not their perpatrator. He did not intend to attack the whole service or any particular individual connected therewith, but as an humble and loyal servant of both the Government and the people he would take up the question of the committee and their personnel. The Government having thought it necessary to appoint a committee, why was it that the committee announced evoked general dissatisfaction among the Indian public? Papers like the "Leader," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Bengali" and others which were the great organs of the public opinion of the country had been unanimously decrying against the personel of the committee. In view of the general dissatisfaction and disappointment he asked the Government to reconsider the matter.

SIR S. NAIR'S PROTEST.

The mover, speaking of the administration of the Martial Law, said that even Sir Sankaran Nair had to resign as a protest against the measures taken by the Punjab Government to quell the recent disturbances.

The Viceroy, rising to a point of order, said that although the reasons for resigning were honourable to Sir S. Nair and were highly appreciated by him, they were strictly of a private nature and therefore the Hon. Pandit could not justifiably assert anything regarding them.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Pandit Malaviaya continuing said that he did not desire to find fault with the Governor-General in Council when he said that the people wanted that the findings of the Committee be directly reported to His Majesty's Government. As regards the constitution of the Committee it was highly deplorable that out of the six only two were Indians and even these unknown to the public at large. In view of the facts that hundreds of lives had been lost, several hundreds of Barristers, Vakils, merchants, and bankers and other respectable Indians were rotting in the jails of the Punjab, in view of all those reasons the Indian press and the Indian public demanded that the number of Indian members on the Committee ought to have been at least equal. He said in order to do justice to the feelings of the persons involved in the recent upheaval it would have been better to appoint such public men in whom the victims could repose confidence. It was for this reason that the constitution of the Committee was defective and did not elicit public approval. Why had the Government appointed a Committee? It had appointed it in the first place to recress the wrong which must have been specified, in the second place to satisfy public opinion which had been troubled by the events of the last few months. Now in order to allay public anxiety it was suggested in all humility that the Government would be well advised to appoint at least a third Indian member to the present constitution of the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE.

With regard to the terms of reference the Pandit said that they were altogether insufficient and unless they were empowered to annul or modify the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissioners and unless such finding as the Committee might arrive at were reported to His Majesty's Government no good purpose could be served, however impartial and fair the report of the Committee might be. He assured his Excellency that his countrymen were not unreasonable; that his experience extending over the past 40 years of public life convinced him that in the interest of the people and in the good name of the Government it was highly desirable that the proposed enquiry be conducted by men who satisfied the public opinion and that the terms of reference should be such as to enable the Committee to wipe off the stain that had been cast upon the people if they came to that conclusion.

After the loyal services done by India it had come as a very distressing thing that the people of India and especially of the Punjab, who were foremost in loyalty, should have been visited by those deplorable events before the war, had come to an end. Although months had passed still the Government of India was not in a position to give the actual number of deaths. It aggrieved him to find that those people whose ability, tact, and sound judgment could have enabled them to have a seat in the Council were rotting in the Punjab jails.

Pandit Malaviya concluded by saying that in order to alleviate public anxiety Government would be well advised to pay consideration to his suggestions which mainly voiced the unanimous feelings of the Indian people at large.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN'S DEFENCE.

Speaking on Pandit Malaviya's resolution his Honour Sir Edward Maclagan said "I should like with your Lordship's permission to make a few remarks before this debate goes further. When we are considering the steps taken to meet the recent disturbances, need I think to bear most earnestly in mind the warning which your Excellency conveyed in the opening meeting of the session against the temptation to minimise the events of last April. I do not think that even while the disorders were in progress people outside the Punjab fully realized the extreme gravity of the situation, and now that the disorders have subsided there is much to show that many people, both inside and outside the province, have persuaded themselves that nothing serious occurred. I have had an opportunity of addressing the leading citizens of two of the towns where the worst excesses were committed, and on both occasions I have endeavoured to recall to them the dangers through which they have passed. Had it not been for the rapidity with which the disturbances were met, had they been allowed to proceed but a little further than they did the lives and property of all classes of the people, and more especially of the trading classes throughout the central Punjab, and possibly through a far more extended area exceeding even the boundaries of the province, would have been in the most imminent danger.

As regards the gravity of the situation there can be no doubt that the people of the Punjab have escaped and narrowly escaped from a very serious catastrophe. A good deal has been said regarding the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions on those found guilty of instigating or participating in the outburst of lawlessness which broke out in the Punjab last April. There is a good deal which can be said in reply, but all I wish to do at present is to deprecate any misunderstanding of the attitude hitherto adopted by Government towards these sentences. As regards the findings of these courts, it must be remembered that they represent the unanimous conclusions in each case of three experienced officers who had the accused and the witnesses before them and who heard what was to be said on either side. It is only on the most patent and incontestable evidence of error that a finding of the kind can be upset by an executive authority, and although I have examined many cases I have not found one in which I felt justified in impugning the substantial correctness of the finding of the Court.

THE SENTENCES.

As regards the sentences it was different. The courts were in many cases bound by the provisions of the law to pass the severest form of sentences, in others they were influenced and justifiably influenced by a vivid sense of the dangers to which the persons arraigned before them had so recently exposed the country. It is always open to the Government in such circumstances to adopt a more extended view and to look on such punishments in their aggregate effect. Where it feels that it can reduce the sentences without unduly weakening their deterrent influence, it is justified and in dealing with large numbers it is more than justified in ordering reductions. The sentences passed on the Ghadr revolutionaries of 1915 were in this way reviewed by my distinguished predecessor, and in the case of such of the recent sentences as came before him previous to his departure, he prescribed a considerable proportion of reductions. To what extent and at what time he would have conducted a general review of these sentences I cannot say. But I have reason to believe that after a suitable interval had elapsed a review of this kind would have been undertaken by him. I have myself found it possible to effect reductions very shortly after the restoration of order, and I recognize that in doing so I have undertaken a considerable risk. The reductions have, however, served to show that the Government in punishing the disturbers of order has no desire to be oppressive or vindictive, and they have helped to ease the tension which had inevitably sprung from events of April last. They have been made in the hope that the old feeling of confidence between Government and people which the sudden upheaval of last April had so violently interrupted might be restored, and if in this hope, we are, as I trust, we shall not be disappointed, it will not be for want of anxious effort on the part of Government. I would in all earnestness ask the Council to appreciate the attitude which Government has adopted. We cannot let past outrages go unpunished, but we are doing what we can to restore feelings of good will and to bring things back to normal and peaceful conditions, and the least we can ask from those who have the interest of this country at heart is that they should aid us not impede us in our task."

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Imperial Legislative Council re-assembled this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. Mr. Howard introduced the Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill. He explained that the Bill provided for coinage in addition to the existing silver half and quarter rupees, of nickel eight and four anna pieces, and for their being legal tender for payments up to one rupee. The position as regards legal tender of the existing half and quarter rupees will remain unchanged. The Bill also provided on account of the increased value of nickel pieces now to be issued, for the cutting of counterfeit nickel coins. The coinage which was meant to be issued was not ready for production.

Mr. Crum said that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had already submitted a memorandum on the subject. The most important thing was to have a coinage independent of silver.

CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill. He explained that doubts had arisen as to whether the powers conferred on the Governor-General in Council by Section 24 (20) of the Cantonments Act 1910 (15 of 1910) were sufficient to enable rules consistent with the Act to be made, providing for the imposition of fees for the grant of licenses to persons carrying on certain trades, callings and occupations in cantonments. It was therefore proposed to take power to make rules which would admit of the imposition of fees for the grant of such licenses. Again Section 24 (23) of the Cantonments Act 1910, empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to make rules, among other subjects, for the suppression of "loitering and importuning for the purpose of prostitution" and for "the removal and exclusion from a Cantonment of disorderly persons." These powers did not authorise the making of rules for the suppression of brothels or for the effective prevention of prostitution in cantonments. It was a common fact that prostitution was also carried on in cantonment areas without loitering or importuning for the purpose and that prostitutes and procurers were not necessarily disorderly persons. Within the meaning of the Section under Rule 12 (c) of the Defence of India (consolidation) Rules 1915, the competent military authority has power where any house or building, in any place where troops were assembled, or in the vicinity thereof was used as a brothel or for the purpose of habitual prostitution to discontinue the use of the house or buildings for those purposes. Power to act under this provision was however temporary and in any case if had been found ineffectual since the persons dealt with under the rule merely scattered in a cantonment area and plied their trade in other houses or buildings. The law had also been evaded by the prostitutes marrying their pimps. It was therefore proposed in the interests of the health of troops to take power to make rules which would admit of the suppression of the evils in question.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir William Vincent next introduced the Cinematograph Act Amendment Bill. It was stated that the Cinematograph Act 1918, (2 of 1918) has not yet been brought into force as it appears that the local conditions and circumstances vary so considerably in different provinces that the act cannot be successfully administered without some measure of delegation and simplification of procedure. It is proposed therefore to introduce some modification of the act in this direction. Thus it is proposed (a) to delegate to local Governments the authority to constitute certifying boards, it being provided that not more than one half of the members shall be officials; (b) to provide that certificates shall be valid in the ordinary course throughout India but that a certifying authority shall be valid authority shall have power to require the production before it of a film already certified by any other authority; (c) to make provision of officers subordinate to certifying authorities and (d) to delegate to local Governments the power to make rules under Section 8 (2) of the act, subject to any general conditions of restrictions which the Governor-General-in-Council may impose. Finally, provision is made for introducing the act piecemeal in order to allow a preliminary period during which owners or films now in use may submit them to optional certification. Before the Act comes into force, said Sir William opportunity had been taken to give scantory effect to the undertaking he gave to Council about the constitution of the examining board.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON WITHDRAWAL OF CAPITAL.

The Hon.. Mr. Howard in moving the bill to remove the restrictions imposed on the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies, said that he thought that it was desirable to withdraw the measure which was necessary in time of war. Although the Act was to remain in force till six months after the war, the Government of India considered that there was no necessity for retaining it. The Act could suitably be repealed in view of the fact that its continuance was causing trouble to many persons involved.

Mr. Crum agreed with Mr. Howard about the speculation that was going on now about floating companies.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said a determined warning from Government in the matter of floating new companies was necessary and would be welcome. It would be a good thing if Government seriously considered the amendment of the Companies Act with a view to restrict speculation.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

Sir George Barnes next introduced the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. He said:—It is difficult to add anything to the very clear statement as to the effect of the Bill which is set out in the statement of objects and reasons. Section 114 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, and section 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1883. Both exclude from the operation of the Act ships belonging to or in the service of his Majesty or the Government of India or belonging to any Foreign Prince or State. The exemption thus covers vessels which have been temporarily hired for transport or other purposes, as well as ships owned by Government. In practice the exemption has been found to be inconvenient in so far as it precludes investigations being made into shipping casualties occurring in connection with hired transports and also preclude suitable disciplinary measures being taken against officers and crews of such vessels, when found guilty of infringements of the shipping laws and regulations. The object of the bill is to confine the exemption strictly to ships belonging to his Majesty or the Government of India. It may be well to give hon. members an example of the inconvenience which has arisen and which the bill is intended to remedy. Accidents have from time to time occurred in the docks at Bombay to merchant vessels temporarily hired as transports. One for example, proceeding to her berth in the Alexandra docks, to embark troops, owing to the engines of the ship being full speed ahead, instead of full speed astern, collided with the dock wall and damaged her hull. It is obviously desirable that a casualty of this kind should be enquired into under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and the certificate of any of the ship's officers who might be found to be in fault ought obviously to be dealt with. But as the law now stands no enquiry can be held. Incidentally I may mention that the bill brings the Indian Merchant Shipping Act into harmony with the provisions of the English Merchant Shipping Act.

INDIAN TARIFFS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

In introducing the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill, Sir George Barnes said:—

"The effect of this Bill can be stated in a very few words. It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. to hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather, or articles of leather so far as possible in India, and failing this in other parts of the Empire instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries. I need not take up the time of honourable members with any detailed account of the history of the hide and skin trade in India. It is common knowledge to all honourable members that before the war the hide trade was monopolised by the Germans, and at that time the tanning trade in India was comparatively very small. Great changes were brought about by the war, immense quantities of leather were required for war purposes for soldiers' boots for saddlery, and for equipment of various kinds, and sufficient tanneries for converting hides into leather were not available outside Germany. The result was that tanneries for this purpose sprang into existence in India under the guidance and with the friendly assistance of the Indian Munitions Board. In this way India rendered immense service to Great Britain and her Allies in the war and incidentally greatly benefitted herself. While the tanning of hides in India was fostered and stimulated by war requirements, the tanning of skins was injured, for it was found necessary to divert the energies of the skin tanners to the tanning of hides for military requirements. During part of the war it was unfortunately necessary to prohibit absolutely the tanning of skins.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war, we have in fact the foundation of a flourishing tanning industry. But there is reason to fear that, it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive and we believe that in this case, protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years we can only deal with the comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire in general that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire and with this end in view the Bill proposes a ten per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire and Indian hides and skins re-exported from the Empire for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate.

FUTURE WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

I need not tell you, sir, that the effect of the Bill on the producers of raw hides and skins has been most carefully examined by our expert advisers. We have no desire to benefit the Indian tanners at the expense of Indian cattle-owners or dealers in hides and skins. We are advised that the world demands for Indian hides and skins is so great that there is no risk of any injury being done. We have no cause to be afraid of the competition of raw hides and skins from other countries, in

(Continued on page 8).

ALLIED MISSION TO UPPER-SILESIA.

DECISION FOR OCCUPATION.

GENERAL DUPONT'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

The Allied mission to Upper Silesia consisting of high military representives of Britain, France, the United States and Italy has arrived at Sosnowice. After hearing considerable evidence, holding long conferences and visiting various towns and camps of the fugitive insurgents, General Dupont, the French representative has ordered the insurgent fugitives to be informed that he is telegraphing to Paris urging the necessity for despatching the Allied troops to occupy Upper Silesia. Such occupation for technical reasons could not be carried out until September 20th.

COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL AT BUDAPEST.

ENTENT'S REPRESENTATION PROHIBITING DEATH SENTENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

BERLIN.—A message from Budapest states that 4500 communists have been arrested and will be tried shortly. The Entente has presented a note prohibiting the passing of death sentences on the Communists as nobody at present governing is able to sign the acts of pardon.

COMING HUNGARIAN ELECTION.

RUMANIANS PROHIBIT ISSUE OF PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

BUDAPEST.—The Rumanians have prohibited the issue of the Hungarian proclamation fixing the elections for Sept. 28th. The Premier, Friedrich, is invoking this concession from the Entente mission and Rumania in this connection urges a desire to gauge the public feeling regarding his policy.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CHINA.

ITS RAVAGES IN PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

"The Times" learns from Peking, that cholera epidemic has not developed seriously in Peking and Tientsin, where only four foreigners have succumbed. About five hundred deaths have occurred in each of the several cities in Honan. The aggregate cases in North China must be considerable. Manchuria has suffered severely especially Harbin, where there were nearly four thousand deaths in three weeks, but it is expected that the epidemic will shortly cease.

ARREST OF EMIR SAID.

"TEMPS" ON SETTLING EASTERN QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

PARIS.—The "Temps" says that, Emir Said who, was arrested at Beirut, will be taken to Port Said, thence to Algeria. The "Temps" hopes that the Peace Conference will not break up without settling the eastern question including Syria.

FRENCH DOCKERS' DEMANDS.

STRIKE OF DEPARTMENTAL FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

MARSEILLES.—Departmental Federation of Trades Unions has declared a general strike for September 11th as the demands of the dockers have not been granted.

POLICE STRIKE AT BOSTON.

REMOVAL OF "COMMISSIONER" DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

BOSTON MASS.—The Police have struck. They demand the removal of the Police Commissioner, who has discharged nineteen policemen for joining the Union.

MADRAS LETTER

THE PUNJAB SITUATION.

GROWING PUBLIC FEELING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The topic of the hour is naturally the speech delivered by the Viceroy before the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday last, and I need hardly say, that the general opinion in Madras is one of profound disappointment. He has added yet another chapter to his tale of failures. Succeeding, as he did Lord Hardinge, the most popular Viceroy since Lord Ripon, it required more than mediocre ability to make his mark, but he never gave himself a sporting chance right from the beginning. Look at his attitude towards Reforms? He penned the first despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, then the Secretary of State, but it was found too adequate to satisfy even the latter and was turned back; next we see him signing the Montagu-Chelmsford Report; and now we find him going back on that in his later despatch. Has he any fixed views of his own or does he simply take color from his surrounding During his time the independent Press of the Country has been steadily and systematically put under severe curb while the Anglo-Indian Press has been allowed a degree of university unknown to them so far. The Press Deputation, which waited on His Excellency to plead for the repeal of the Press Act, was received with scant courtesy, lectured on its duties and responsibilities and discharged without even formal sympathy. Of the way the Defence of India Act has been misused, it is hardly necessary to go in detail. A single instance is enough to illuminate his whole policy. I refer to Mrs. Besant's internment. First at the instance of the Madras Government, he allowed her to be put in duress; next at the instance of the Secretary of State, he asked her to be set free. Weakness and vacillation have marked his administration relieved only by an absolute disregard of public opinion in the country. There can be no better illustration of this than the passage of the Rowlatt Act in the teeth of opposition from every shade of political opinion in the country. And now we meet him after the passage of this Act and the Punjab tragedies only to find that the lessons of the last few months are indeed lost on him. The non-official members of his Council, who had the provision to warn him of the widespread agitation that will inevitably follow the passage of the Bill, he seems to think, are in some measure connected with the tragic event of the Punjab and he refers with considerable self-complacency to the uniform and ungrudging support he has extended to the Provincial Governments to deal with the troubles! The country has been crying loud for a Royal Commission to enquire into the Punjab tragedy and here we have a Commission appointed by the Government of India, composed of men who can inspire no confidence of the public with limited powers of enquiry, and with instructions to report to the Government of India! And on top of it all comes the declaration that a Bill of Indemnity will be introduced in the Council, at the earliest convenient movement! Is it to be wondered under the circumstances that the feeling is gathering strength that his recall should be actively and directly agitated for? In Behar and Calcutta, this feeling has been voiced aloud; in Madras, the same feeling was noticeable in the Provincial Conferences, though it just stopped short of recording a resolution to that effect.

Entertainment to Viceroy Abandoned.

But indications are not wanting to show which way the wind blows. You will remember, I wrote to you last month, that in the premier Social Club of South India, the Cosmopolitan Club, a proposal was carried in the Executive Committee to give an entertainment to His Excellency, when he visits Madras. The minority in the Committee, who were against the proposition, sent up a largely signed requisition to the President of the Club to convene a general meeting of the Club to reconsider this matter. This general meeting was held on Saturday last. The President of the meeting laboured to point out that the entertainment was a purely social function. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of the "Hindu", pointed out immediately that it would not be correct to call it an entirely social function as the entertainment was organised for the Viceroy, not in his private capacity but in view of his public position. It was not the practice of the Club either to give entertainments to every Viceroy visiting Madras, and there was, therefore, all the less reason to arrange for an entertainment to the present Viceroy, when a large body of the members of the Club were opposed to it. Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer moved that the resolution of the Managing Committee to hold an entertainment be cancelled, and voting was taken by ballot. Of 127 members present 73 voted for this proposition and 54 against. So, in the result, the Viceroy has been denied his entertainment though as the "Madras Times" pertinently points out that those people were reckoning without their host—or shall I say, guest—in as much as the Viceroy had not been consulted on the matter. I must say that the admirers of His Excellency have put him in a most invidious position by their misplaced zeal to do him honour.

Protest Meetings.

Even while His Excellency was delivering his address at Simla, there was a protest meeting held the same day at Madras, to condemn the proposal to introduce an Indemnity Bill. The members of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha met at Mount Road, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar for this purpose and the principal resolution—a very well-worded one—was

(Continued on page 8.)

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7.)

the world's leather market. India has almost a monopoly in respect of skins and produces such a very large proportion of the lighter types of hides which are by far the most suitable Indian hides in one form or another. In conclusion the Bill is an effort to keep the tanning industry on it's feet. The next few years will be years of difficulty and danger owing to the changed conditions and reduced demands for the army, but when the years are passed, I believe that the future holds out a promise of great possibilities for the tanning industry in India. We have hides, skins, and practically all the tanning materials ready to our hands and an almost unlimited world demand for leather. It is one of the most promising Indian industries and we hope that the beginning which has been so well-made has a bright and successful future before it.

NEED FOR SCHOOLS OF TANNERY IN INDIA.

Mr. Crum, speaking on the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill said, that he thought it proper that the duty should be kept no longer imposed than was necessary to launch the industry in India. As far as he was concerned, it was a very simple Bill, and it seemed to be quite satisfactory, but he wanted to refer to two points mainly connected with the Bill. India could not help importing hides and skins from England, but in order to give the Bill a practical shape, it was necessary to see that a large number of Indian youths were educated in the industry of tanning. He suggested that a part of the duty which was proposed should be set apart for starting one or two schools of tannery in India. If some schools were located in different parts of India, and if the necessary staff for such schools was imported from England he was quite sure that within a few years, there would be in India an industry of tannery, which might meet the demand of the country. He pointed out that exporters of raw hide and skin would not give support to the Bill chiefly on the ground of the effect it will produce on them, but anyhow the amelioration of the problem depended on the lines he suggested.

Mr. Nigel Paton thought the Bill was the first print of the labourers of the Industry Commission and it was the first step towards industrial regeneration of India.

The motion was further supported by Mir Asad Ali and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. The latter thought the Bill was a harbinger of similar other measures.

Mr. Sarma congratulated Government on initiation of their economic policy.

A GREAT TRAGEDY.

Pandit Malaviya thought it was a great tragedy that inspite of all the resources and economic supply of raw hides Government should not start tanning industries in India, but grant rebate to countries which imported hides.

Sir George Lowndes replying to Pandit Malaviya said, that what was proposed under the Bill was to find an outlet for the surplus produce of this country.

Sir George Barnes replying to the debate said, all contracts would be respected provided it was a contract with a country to which export was not prohibited. Replying to Pandit Malaviya, he said Government had only a limited amount of money to spend in developing the tanning industry. It was the intention of Government to help the individual tanner and not crush him by Government enterprise.

The motion to introduce the Bill was accepted.

INDIAN ARMS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Sir William Vincent introducing the Indian Arms Act Amendment Bill said one of the changes proposed was the curtailment of list of exempted persons. There were probably a number of persons now in lawful possession of arms and ammunition of which, possession by them, will become unlawful by reason of the curtailment. It was necessary to arrange for disposal of such arms and ammunition and the present provisions of the Act were not sufficient for the purpose. The bill had been framed to provide for safe custody of such arms and ammunition and at the same time to avoid infliction of unnecessary hardship, by giving to former possessors an opportunity to dispose of their property by sale or other lawful means.

Mr. Sinha in supporting the bill said the privileges which had been hitherto enjoyed by persons should not be withheld.

Pandit Malaviya said the proper course would have been to consider the whole policy of Government as laid down by the Government resolution of 21st March, 1919. He opposed the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Shafi said he was surprised at the attitude taken by Pandit Malaviya. If Pandit Malaviya had compared the new sections of the Bill with the old Act, he would find that the present Bill was a liberalising measure. The Pandit would have been justified in his opposition if the Bill was a new enactment. On the other hand it was simply an amendment, and a liberal amendment, in comparison with the one conveyed under clause 16 of the Act of 1887. The former Act provided that the person ordered, had to deposit his weapon in the police station only, but the present amendment carried the provision still further and allowed that a certain person should also go to a license holder's shop and tell him that as he was proscribed from keeping the weapon he might be given a price for that.

Sir William Vincent replying to the debate said the whole object of the Bill was to make it easier for obtaining a license. If there was any matter which any member would like to bring to the notice of Government it would be carefully considered.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya strongly opposed the motion saying that the Bill should be published in the "Gazette." The whole policy of Government on this matter should be reviewed in the Council. The motion to introduce the Bill and publish it in the "Gazette" was accepted.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

In introducing the Dacca University Bill Mr. Shafi said:—My Lord, I have the honor to move for leave to introduce a bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential university at Dacca. My Lord, the problem which the proposed enactment is intended to solve is by no means new. This important question came under consideration as far back as the year 1904 when the province of Eastern Bengal was constituted as a separate administrative unit, but in the published letter of the 6th April, 1904, from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India it was on that occasion stated that unless and until the new province has so developed as to possess a university of its own, there will be no interference with the influence of the Calcutta university. In other words the new province was then considered to be not sufficiently developed in education to be able to support a university of its own from 1914 onwards. The march of educational progress in East Bengal was indeed phenomenal. To illustrate this remarkably rapid advancement I venture to invite the attention of hon. members to figures relating to the years 1907 and 1912. Between these years the rate of increase in the number of pupils in East Bengal was higher than in any of the major province in the country save the Central Provinces and was considerably higher than in the western division of Bengal. The percentage of the increase in public expenditure on education in the five years was no less than fifty per cent. as against an average increase of 36.8 for the whole of India. The number of arts college students increased by 150 per cent, the increase in west Bengal being 87 and 56.6 per cent. in the country as a whole. The expenditure from public revenues on arts colleges went up by 164 per cent. being far higher than in any other province. During the corresponding period at the commencement of the quinquennium there was not a single aided college in the province. At the end of it there were five aided colleges.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Turning to secondary education the increase in the number of pupils in East Bengal amounted to 82.9 per cent. as against 37 per cent. in the western division and 41 per cent. in India as a whole. The expenditure from public funds on secondary English education rose by 62 per cent. against 40 per cent. in Western Bengal and 33 per cent. in the whole of India. In view of this remarkable educational progress in East Bengal, due in part to the concentration of official effort in the then newly constituted province and the consequent awakening amongst its population the demand for the establishment of a separate university in that part of the country naturally became more insistent in April, 1910. The Hon. Babu Ananda Mohan Maha eloquently pleaded in the local Legislative Council for an early establishment of a university in the city of Dacca. My Lord, the progress of educational evolution in East Bengal was thus going on apace, when suddenly the announcement on 12th December, 1911, of what are known as the Coronation Durbar Administrative changes created a deep stir throughout the country. The profound effect of that announcement, particularly among the Muslim majority in East Bengal need not now be referred to. Having been present in Calcutta as an elected member of this Council and being in close touch with my lamented friend the Hon. Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan of Dacca and my friend the Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri, I well remember the happenings which resulted in the presentation of an address to his Excellency Lord Hardinge by a Muslim deputation at Dacca on 31st January, 1912, in which they gave expression to the feeling prevalent among the Musalmans lest the modification of the partition of Bengal might retard the educational progress of their community. In his reply to that address Lord Hardinge assured the deputation that the Government of India realises that education was the true salvation of the Mahomedans and that the Government of India as an earnest of their intention would recommend to the secretary of the constitution of a university at Dacca, (Report Vol. 4, Chapter 33, and para two.)

On 2nd February, 1912, a communique was issued by the Government of India embodying that declaration. After receiving the general assent of the Secretary of State the Government of India announced their decision to establish a university at Dacca in a letter dated 4th April, 1912, addressed to the Government of Bengal and invited that Government to submit a complete scheme with the necessary financial estimate. It was stated in that letter that the Government considered the creation of new universities as an important factor in educational progress and that it was desirable that these universities, where possible, should be of the teaching and residential type, binding together the colleges of a single town or a single circumscribed area (Report, Ibid, para 4.)

COMMITTEE TO FRAME A SCHEME.

In pursuance of this decision by the Government of India the Bengal Government published a resolution in regard to the proposed university at Dacca and appointed a committee of 13 members with Mr. Nathan as president to frame a suitable scheme. Into the details of the activities of the Nathan Committee it is not now necessary to enter. They made a thorough investigation into the whole problem and on 10th December, 1912, submitted their report embodying a scheme for the constitution of the proposed Dacca University. The Government of Bengal published that report on 26th December and after consideration of the criticisms invited from all classes framed detailed plans which formed the subject of communication between the local and Imperial Government as well as between the latter and the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, it was at this stage that the unrighteous ambition for world dominion of the German military circles plunged the civilized world into a conflagration unparalleled in the past history of mankind Great Britain having thrown the weight of her vast power and unlimited resources on the side of the sacred cause of liberty and freedom and India having taken up spontaneously her share in the burden of the Empire in this righteous cause, it was inevitable that domestic schemes involving expenditure including that of the proposed Dacca University should for the time being remain in abeyance. But with the unexpected prolongation of the world war urgent domestic problems could no longer be neglected. An enquiry into the condition and prospects of the Calcutta University and the formation of a constructive policy in relation to the questions which it presents being considered matters of urgency your Excellency's Government by means of a resolution dated the 14th September, 1917, appointed a Commission consisting of highly qualified educational experts presided over by Dr. (now Sir) M. E. Sadler, the Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University for the proper solution of what may be characterised as the whole problem of higher and secondary education in Bengal.

Previous to the issue of this resolution the Government had in reply to a question asked by my friend the Hon. Nawab Sayed Nawab Ali Chawlhri on 7th March, 1917, announced that action regarding the Dacca scheme would be postponed until the Calcutta University Commission, then about to be appointed, had reported. Presumably because of this reply the Nawab then moved a resolution in this Council on the 20th March, urging that the necessary steps be taken to draft a Bill for the establishment, and incorporation of the proposed Dacca University. While replying to that resolution the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair stated that the Government of India were definitely pledged to the establishment of a University at Dacca and that there had been no wavering on the part of the Government in this respect. In the speech concluding that session your Excellency referring to this important subject confirmed in a most distinct and unequivocal manner the promise made by Lord Hardinge of the foundation of a university at Dacca.

FULFILMENT OF SOLEMN PLEDGE.

My Lord now that the terrible conflagration which India in common with the rest of the civilized world has had to face during the last 5 years has ended in the complete triumph of righteousness and liberty over militarism and the arduous task undertaken by the Calcutta University Commission has resulted in a well considered report which will rank high among historical documents of the first importance, it was but natural for your Excellency's Government to take the earliest opportunity of fulfilling the solemn pledges repeatedly given to the people of Eastern Bengal by taking immediate steps towards the establishment of a university at Dacca.

It is nearly seven years ago when the people of Eastern Bengal were first promised their university. Their growing impatience during the past few years is well known to those who have been in close touch with the public life of the country and the enquiries made by me during my recent visit to Calcutta have convinced me that this is undoubtedly a case of hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. In view of the urgent education needs of Eastern Bengal as well as on vital political grounds your Excellency's Government have considered it incumbent upon them to introduce the Dacca University Bill in this session. It should further be remembered that of the three reforms adumbrated in the Calcutta University Commission's report, that relating to the establishment of the Dacca University is comparatively more simple than the two complicated schemes relating to secondary and intermediate education and the University of Calcutta. The views held generally in official and non-official circles as regards the former are already fairly crystallised, while the complicated nature of the recommendations concerning the two latter requires a great deal of consideration and discussion. The simultaneous handling of the three great problems would have constituted a task of tremendous magnitude and difficulty and would have inevitably resulted in a considerable postponement of the Dacca scheme which had already reached a mature stage and for which the demand in Eastern Bengal was universal, irrespective of class and creed. The step which we are now taking is moreover in entire consonance with the policy laid down by the Government of India and with the drift of public opinion in the country. Over and over again have real representative Indian spokesmen invited the attention of Government to the need for the establishment of more universities in principal educational centres in order to meet the growing needs of higher education in India. I still remember the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered in this Council not very long ago when after quoting statistics regarding the population and the number of universities in Great Britain, France and America and referring to the small number of our universities he urged upon your Excellency's Government the necessity of taking steps to establish more universities in India. My Hon. and learned friend will, I feel sure, welcome the establishment of a model unitary teaching university at Dacca as the harbinger of a new era which he in common with other advocates of educational progress in this country has desired for so long. The Calcutta University Commission too in chapter 33 of their report after reviewing the past history of the movement for the establishment of a University at Dacca proceed to observe as follows:—

"It will be apparent from other portions of this report that even if the establishment of the University of Dacca had not been promised by the Government of India the whole policy of university reorganisation in Bengal which we advocate would have led us to recommend the establishment of a university in that town either immediately or at an early date. For, it this scheme of decentralisation of relieving the excessive burden of Calcutta and of gradually creating separate universities in the mofussil is to be carried out Dacca is clearly indicated as the first centre for the creation of such a university." (Report, Vol. 4, page 132.)

COMMISSION'S HOPE.

Again at page 227 of the same volume they observe. "We think that pending the establishment of the secondary and intermediate board the Dacca University should have the right to prescribe its own tests for admission, thus contemplating the necessity of the establishment of the Dacca University even before the secondary and intermediate board comes into existence. And finally at page 241 of the same volume they use the following significant language. "We strongly urge that the University of Dacca should be established without further delay. The end of the war will, we hope, have eased the financial situation but if the money available is not sufficient to provide at once for the full scheme which we propose, we hope that the university will be started on the lines laid down and in such a way as to allow for its early enlargement and development. Hon. members will note that this recommendation of the Commission couched in such emphatic language was entirely unanimous and I trust that my friend the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee will be gratified that your Excellency's Government are now taking the earliest possible opportunity to carry the recommendations of the Commission into effect. The nervousness visible in certain quarters in Calcutta lest the adoption of the Dacca University scheme might result in the postponement of the reform of secondary and intermediate education and of the Calcutta University as recommended by the Commission is devoid of justification. I venture to avail myself of this opportunity to assure our Calcutta friends that the Government of India are earnest in their intention of taking steps as early as circumstances permit towards bringing about the solution of these two important problems. Educational experts in my department have already been for some time at work in crystallizing the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission in relation to these two great questions. For the ultimate object of undertaking legislation in so far as it may be necessary and the local Government as well as other authorities interested in these vital problems will have ample opportunity of studying our proposals and of expressing their opinions thereon the Government of India hope that after the necessary preliminaries have been gone through it may be possible for them to introduce the desired legislation in the Delhi session. Meanwhile the Dacca University Bill is being merely introduced in this session and will after introduction be circulated in the usual way for opinion, its committee stage being also taken in the Delhi session. Those interested in the proposed legislation will thus have ample time for deliberation and submission of their opinions before the next stage in the consideration of the Bill is reached.

My Lord, in view of the weight which must attach to the recommendations of a commission consisting of educational experts of the position and experience of Sir M. E. Sadler and his colleagues it was but natural that the Bill which I am now about to introduce should in the main closely follow the lines laid down in their report. The report has now been in the hands of hon. members for nearly a month and a comparison of the principal recommendations contained therein with the provisions of the proposed enactment makes the correctness of this position self evident.

The Dacca University will be a non-affiliating body as proposed by the Commission, but it will be of a more perfect type and its organisation will be facilitated by the fact that it will be a unitary and not a multicollegiate university. Further, as intended by the Commission it will be an autonomous and not a Government institution, and a new feature of the institution will be the proposed system of control of the staff by the university itself. The Commission and the Government of India have found difficulty in squaring this last proposal with the existing facts and with exigencies of recruitment the provisions of the Bill offer what we consider a satisfactory solution of these difficulties.

FINANCE.

In the matter of finance and regulations also the proposed university will have large independent powers. The constitution of our older universities does not sufficiently distinguish between the administrative and the academic sides. According to the proposals embodied in the Bill there will be an executive and an academic council each charged with different functions and each to an appropriate extent subordinated to the general control of a representative Court whose functions in the main will be legislative and supervisory. The new university will have nothing to do with the teaching of the intermediate classes a branch of teaching which has often been regarded as having no real affinity with university work.

I need not at this stage enter into a detailed description either of the other provisions contained in the Bill or of the various smaller bodies which will figure in the university constitution. It is sufficient to say that the proposed constitution is more liberal than that devised by the Committee, which was appointed in 1912, and was composed to a large extent of non-official representatives. I may, however, mention the fact that the Government of India do not stand committed finally to those minor deviations from the report of the Commission or additions to the proposals embodied in the report, which it has been thought necessary to introduce in the scheme embodied in the Bill. These, on receipt of opinions after publication, will be subject to reconsideration when the Bill is referred to a Select Committee in the Delhi Session.

My Lord, long have the people in East Bengal waited for their university, and I have reason to believe that all classes and creeds in that part of the country will warmly welcome the prospect of possessing a university of their own. The proposed university will stimulate the cause of education in a locality where, as I have shown, there has been enormous educational expansion in recent years. It will result in the lightening of the heavy burden, which at present falls on the University of Calcutta. It will present to the country a bold, and I trust, a successful experiment in a type of university which as yet has had no type in India, but which conforms to the most up-to-date universities as established in England and Australia. It will, I firmly believe, constitute a profound boon to the population, Hindu and Mahomedan of a tract of which Dacca forms the centre. The Dacca district is perhaps the most forward in higher education in the whole of India, and the residents of that part on the country have for long been conspicuous for their intellectual activity. Their energy in establishing educational institutions, and the keenness with which they avail themselves of educational facilities, there could be hardly be a promised soil in which to plant a new tree of knowledge or one more congenial for the success of this experiment. There may, I conceive, be some small apprehension in Calcutta at the severing of so promising a branch from the parent tree, but in accordance with the inexorable laws of nature, time is inevitable when the dependent shoots off the banyan tree must themselves take root and grow into flourishing trees giving shade and rest to weary travellers. Indeed, the heart of the University of Calcutta should not be filled with misgivings, when she sees her off-shoots maturing into independent and life-giving growth. Surely, it is not for her to grudge a generous measure of healthy independence to so promising an offspring as the proposed University at Dacca and I feel sure that instead of opposition, she will offer an attitude of fostering care and friendly interest in its creation and development. My Lord, the population of East Bengal irrespective of caste and creed are ardently looking forward to the realization of their cherished dream of a University at Dacca, and on their behalf I claim the support of this Council and of the educational leaders of Bengal for the Bill, which I now ask for leave to introduce.

LONG DEFERRED HOPES TO BE REALISED.

Speaking on the introduction of the Dacca University Bill Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said he had been working for a long time in maturing this scheme and it was a matter of no small pride to him to find that long deferred hopes were now going to be realised. He narrated the history of the movement which was inaugurated by the deputation which waited on Lord Hardinge at Dacca in January 1912. It was strange that opposition in a certain quarter still remained, but he hoped that inspite of the opposition the Bill would become law.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar appreciated the motive of the Government of India in introducing a measure which was to spread blessings of education. He however hesitated to welcome the measure at the present moment. The people had not sufficient time in digesting the report of the Calcutta University Commission and their recommendations were hardly well considered yet. They were so much interdependent on one another that instead of considering a measure piecemeal Government ought to consider the scheme as a whole; object of Government would be gained if the scheme was considered with bigger scheme of Reforms. Nothing would be gained by rushing the measure through.

Seth Nathmal hoped that he would get the support of the Education Member when he brought his motion for establishment of a university at Nagpur. He supported the measure because it paved the way for his province.

Rai Sita Nath Roy welcomed the Bill and said he was sorry his colleague the Maharaja of Cassimbazar opposed the motion. But that was only natural for people from western Bengal. He strongly urged that the proposed university should have extended powers of affiliation.

Chaudhuri Mahammad Ismail (Behar) said the Bill was capable of improvement in certain features.

Pandit Malaviya heartily welcomed the measure and hoped that Government would try to establish more universities in India. He criticised certain features of the Bill and particularly section 23 of the Bill. Government would make provision for teaching applied science and also provision of teaching of commerce, agriculture etc. He could not congratulate the Government in the framing of the administrative part of the Bill.

Mr. S. Sinha said the Bill has been introduced not too soon. The people of Eastern Bengal have been expecting their University for a long time. He critised the statement that the University would not be a Government Institution and said that the constitution of the Court showed there were more officials than desirable.

"A BELATED MEASURE."

Mr. Chanda said the Bill was a belated measure as the promise was made long ago and the delay in redeeming several pledges might be interpreted as breach of faith on the part of Government. He pointed out that the objection of the Calcutta University in this matter had great weight which the Government ought to consider. He urged for creation of new faculties in the Dacca University scheme.

Mr. Crum welcomed the measure and said University at Dacca was a necessity.

Mr. Shafi replying to debate said he was surprised at the attitude taken up by the Maharaja of Cassimbazar. He welcomed the measure but urged postponement of the fulfilment of Government pledge. He assured the members if there was reason for development of other faculties, the authorities of the University would certainly consider it.

Leave was given to introduce the Bill and the motion to publish it in the "Gazette" was passed.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

TARIFF RATES FOR HIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The "Gazette of India, Extraordinary issued to-day, notifies:—Whereas on this day, a Bill has been introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and providing for the imposition of an export duty on raw hides and skins and whereas the provisions of the provisional collection of Aaxes Act of 1918, apply to the said Bill, now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the articles the tariff values stated raw hides and skins (1) arsenicated and airdried hides (a) cows at twelve aunas six pies per pound, fifteen per cent. duty; (b) buffaloes at eight annas per pound fifteen per cent. duty. (2) Dry salted hides, (a) cows at ten annas per pound, fifteen per cent. duty; (b) buffaloes at six annas per pound, fifteen per cent duty. (3) Wet salted hides, (a) cows at seven annas per pound, fifteen per cent. duty; (b) buffaloes four annas, six pies per pound, fifteen per cent. duty. (4) Goat skins four rupees per piece, 15 per cent duty. (5) Sheep skins, two rupees per piece 15 per cent. duty.

MADRAS LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

moved by Mr. G. S. Avundale, in a strong speech and supported by G. A. Natesan, T. Prakasam and others. I mention names just to show that there was no party cleavage over this matter. The speakers pointed out that the rumour—it was still at the rumour stage, when the meeting was held—was too gross to be believed, that with the various allegations made as to the actions taken in the Punjab, with an Enquiry Committee in prospect, and with the Martial Law sentences under the review of the Privy Council to promulgate and proceed with a Bill of Indemnity, will be an outrage on public opinion, and that should the rumours prove true, and the Government persist in their folly, the waning faith in British sense of fairplay and justice will be irretrievably lost. Well, the Government have shown their power when they passed the Rowlatt Act, and it should not be difficult to repeat the performance over the Bill of Indemnity. India, Madras included, awaits the lead of the leaders. Will they learn to sink their personal feelings and petty differences in this hour of peril? I hear there is to be another protest meeting on Thursday next, at the Gokhale Hall, probably under the presidency of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, where an appeal for funds to relieve distress in the Punjab will also be made. The Punjab Collections Committee, I am glad to hear, have woke up to their responsibilities and are going to organize a "Punjab Week" throughout the province, for collecting funds. So far only stray donations have come in, but it is to be hoped that organised efforts will yield substantial results.

AMERICA'S COTTON INDUSTRY

ORGANISATION FOR A BUYING CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 11.

NEW YORK.—The cotton producers in the southern states have decided to organise a buying corporation in every county and parish where cotton is held with the object of buying every bale offered and holding them until the minimum price as recommended by the committee of growers is offered.

DR. MANN ON FAMINE AND CATTLE MORTALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept. 8.

Under the auspicies of the West Khandesh Agricultural Association, Dr. Harold Mann Director of Agriculture delivered a public lecture on agricultural lessons of the last famine on 4th September, in the Municipal Hall. Mr. MacMillan, Collector of West Khandesh, presided. The leading agriculturists were present. Sri Shamkaracharya of Karveer Peetha (Dr. Kurtakoti) also attended the lecture. Dr. Mann compared the last famine with the famines of 1872, 1896 and 1899 and suggested means to avert future cattle mortality, which was the feature of the last famine. He suggested saving of fodder, storing it in silos, growing fodder crops such as lucerne, sunflia and others and increase of wells. He said agriculturists must co-operate with Government, which has before it questions of fodder storage, finding suitable green fodder centres in times of scarcity and other means to avert future cattle mortality in times of famine. He congratulated the work of the West Khandesh Agricultural Association and upon the keen interest taken by the leading public of Dhulia in developing agriculture in West Khandesh. Rao Bahadur G. V. Dange explained the contents of the lecture in Marathi to the agriculturists. After a suitable speech from the Chairman, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Garud thanked Dr. Mann for his very interesting lecture.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

INCLUSION OF 3RD INDIAN MEMBER URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

An overflow meeting was held this evening in the Town Hall to consider the question of high prices in Bengal, to express disappointment at the composition of the Punjab Enquiry Committee and urge upon the inclusion of a third Indian member on the Commission, to protest against the proposal of the Indemnity Act, to ask for release of persons convicted in connection with the recent disturbances and also to urge upon the Government to prevent dismemberment of Turkey. Resolutions were passed on all these subjects.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Captain G. H. Lenox, I. A., is reported wounded in the casualty list No. 907, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

MADRAS-BOMBAY OVERLAND EXPRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Further improvements in the postal service of the Madras Presidency are being introduced. It has been decided, among other things, to run a postal special train between Madras and Bombay from 1st October, leaving Madras 10 a.m., on Friday's and running straight through to Ballard Pier, Bombay.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DR. CLARK ON NEW CONSTITUTION.

"MODERATES' UNWARRANTED SECESSION."

Dr. G. B. Clark, Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress Writes in "India":—

The British Committee has now, for the first time in its history, adopted a definite constitution, and has entered into a new relationship with the Indian National Congress. Many years ago, John Bright started an Indian Reform Committee and tried to interest the British people in Indian affairs, but the effort was short-lived, as the interest in Indian matters was insufficient to maintain an organisation. In the early 'eighties of last century the agitation against the Ilbert Bill and the reform policy of Lord Ripon excited considerable feeling in this country, and the Indian question came to the fore. In 1883 an Indian Reform Association was formed to support Lord Ripon's policy, and I had the privilege of being its first chairman. Among the Indian members of this association were Lal Mohun Ghose, who stood as Liberal candidate for Deptford in 1885, and Dadabhai Naoroji, who was the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons. The organisation of the Indian National Congress was one of the results of the work of the London Association. At first the Congress was represented in this country by an agent, Mr. William Digby, but later it appointed a small committee to supervise the work of Mr. Digby. When he resigned the agency, the Indian Reform Association united with the supervising committee to continue the work of agitating for great reforms in Indian administration, especially for increasing the number of Indians in the Indian Civil Service, and for giving greater powers of control of their own affairs to the Indian people.

The British Committee had no definite constitution or rules of procedure, and for many years the constitution of the Congress itself was equally indefinite. The cost of the British Committee was defrayed partly by subscriptions in this country, but principally from grants and subscriptions from the Congress and its supporters in India.

The proposals of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report resulted in the creation of two sections in the Indian National Congress—a Moderate and an Extreme section—the former withdrawing from the Congress and calling one of its own. The British Committee needed fuller information regarding the cause of the split, and therefore took a neutral position, deciding to hear both parties before determining the course it ought to take. It met both deputations and discussed the situation, ultimately finding that, in principle, there was no difference between the two parties. Without considerable amendments of a drastic character, the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals satisfied neither party. There was no cry for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." Both parties desired changes in the powers and constitution of the proposed provincial and central legislatures, and both demanded greater control of the administration. This being the case, the majority of the British Committee accepted the policy which had been adopted by the Congresses at Bombay and Delhi. They felt that, if they were to continue as the British Committee of the Congress, no other course lay open to them. Had the delegates of the Moderate section been able to convince the Committee of the wisdom of their policy, and had they been able to justify their secession, the continuance of the Committee under another name might have been possible. But in the opinion of the majority of the Committee the line of cleavage between the policy of the two sections was not sufficiently marked to warrant the formation of what would practically have been a new committee.

It was considered desirable to adopt a constitution defining the relation of the British Committee to the Indian National Congress, and a special sub-committee was appointed to draft the same. As the definition of its objects, it adopted Article I of the Constitution of the Congress, which reads as follows:—

The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit, and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic, and industrial resources of the country.

In the past, the Committee has been a small selfelected body, responsible to no one. It is proposed at once to form a large and influential General Committee, which will annually elect its Executive which will be responsible to the larger body.

The following is the new constitution which has now been adopted by the Committee:—

(1) That the name of the Committee shall be the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

(2) That the object of the Committee shall be to act as the Executive in the United Kingdom of the Indian National Congress.

(3) That the General Committee shall consist of an unlimited number of members, with the power to add to their number, who accept the objects as defined in Art. 1 of the Congress Constitution and the resolutions passed by the Congress.

(4) That there shall be elected annually an Executive Committee of not more than 12 members of the General Committee, who shall meet as often as they consider desirable, and who shall have the powers of the General Committee between its meetings.

(5) That the Executive Committee shall elect a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, and hon. secretary.

(6) That the President and ex-Presidents of the Congress, who still co-operate with it and are not in the Government service, and all delegates sent by the Congress to this country, shall be ex-officoal members of the Executive Committee while in England.

(7) That the expenses of the Committee shall be defrayed by annual grants from the Indian National Congress.

The Committee desires to co-operate heartily with all who, by amendments of the present Bill, wish to secure greater powers of control of the provincial and central legislative councils and more influence in the executive councils for the people of India.

A nation does not lose through its generosity. Trust and confidence bring their own reward. It is well known that the gift of self-government to South Africa developed a spirit of loyalty which was of the greatest possible service to us when the war began. It can scare be doubted that a gift to India of the same nature would bear similar fruit. We are something told by the supporters of bureaucracy that India is not fit for self-government. But every proposal for the enlargement of the bounds of freedom in our own country has been met by the same specious reasoning The Indian people are perhaps more easily governed than any other people in the woird, and they are a far more law-abiding people than many of those upon whom the Peace Conference has conferred the right of self-government.

The war has brought in its train many miseries. Civilisation has withered before its blast. But the spirit of freedom hovers above the stricken fields. Nations, like individuals, demand a life, fuller and more free. To grant it may bring perils; but to deny it may result in disaster. ...

THE COMING CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A new spirit is breathing on the face of the land and on every side there are signs of the coming industrial dawn. It is a matter of very great satisfaction that Indian capital is abandoning its shyness now and seems prepared to help Indian industries all round particularly in the Bombay Presidency. India is undoubtedly on the threshold of a new industrial era and it is the duty of every educated Indian to do what he can to help and not hamper the coming industrial advance.

At the present moment there is a share-mania in the Bombay market, Unless something is done to check this mania and induce a better discriminating sense in the people who are wrecklessly investing their money in purchasing shares of any and every new company the industrial progress is sure to be very seriously hampered by the crisis which is bound to follow the mania. With what ruinous effect the same mania was followed by the terrible crisis in the sixties is well known. It is time that the public took step in this matter and made a strenuous attempt to avoid as best as possible the crisis which if it comes is sure to retard our industrial progress for a very long time.

Success and failure of a company depend to a very large extent on the ability and integrity of the agents who are entrusted with its management. Only if the public before purchasing shares of a new company would care to enquire about the ability, integrity and past experience of the proposed agents of the company and also of its board of Directors and invest in only such companies as have agents of known ability, integrity and past experience with a strong board of directors much of the danger would be avoided and a much healthier feeling will grow which will benefit the investor and the industries alike.—Yours, etc.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

183/5 Kalvadevi Road,
Bombay, Sept., 11.

KANARA NEWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

You are aware that the District Magistrate served an order on me requiring me to pay Rs. 1,000 as security on my press where I print my fortnightly called "The Kanare News." Being unable to pay such a big amount I had to suspend the publication of my paper and all printing work. I then appealed to my readers to help me and I am thoughtful to say that my appeal was not made in vain as can be seen from the list of donations I give below. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking one and all of those who have helped me with money and contemporaries like you who have given wide publicity to my unfortunate case. The amount is not as yet made up. But I do hope and trust that the public will rise equal to the occasion by sending their mite as early as possible and thus enabling me to start the paper again without any delay. Below I give the figures actually received according to places. The Bombay figures are not as yet received from Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and will be announced as soon as they come along with the figures from other places not yet to hand.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Karwar Taluka	...	178	0	0
Honavar Taluka	...	146	0	3
Kumta Taluka	...	85	0	0
Sirsi Taluka	...	23	0	9
Bombay (direct by post)	...	15	0	0
Haliyal	...	13	0	0
Mumdgod	...	5	0	0
Siddapur	...	6	0	0
Bhatkal	...	5	0	0
Ankola	...	5	0	0
Total		481	0	3

Yours, etc.,

KRISHNA K. SHENDI,
Publisher and Editor.

My name and address:—
Krishnarao K. Shendi,
KUMTA.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Friday last witnessed the performance of a marriage—interesting in many ways; interesting in the uniqueness of its ceremonies; interesting in the persons contracting the marriage;—a Bengalee and a Malayalee—interesting in its officiating priest—Dr. S. Subramanya Iyer—between Srimathi Sohashani Devi, the youngest daughter of Dr. Aghornath Chhatopadhyaya, and Mr. A C. Narayan Nambiyar, son of Vengail K. Raman Nayanar. There were gathered the elite of this city and the cream of Madras, youths and maidens, representing all classes, creeds and castes. There was a sprinkling of few Europeans—ladies and men. A spacious hall very beautifully decorated, with a shamiana in the middle, simple yet tastefully and artistically done, with a gathering of cultured men and gay ladies presented a charm all its own. The bride dressed in a golden-hued saree, was led to the altar by her sister, and was given away in marriage. After a simple ceremonial rite, by her brother Mr. Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay, Assistant Accountant General, Hyderabad State.

A cosmopolitan dinner was served to all guests in two big halls, irrespective of caste or creed, or sex, who evidently enjoyed the catering and the company. A musical entertainment by two gifted musical artists from Hyderabad, including some select pieces from Harindranath Chattopadhyay, closed this novel, nonetheless inspiring ceremony.

In these days of much loud talk and little action, it is really a great relief to see a reform marriage of this type performed under the blessings of India's grand old man, and with the moral support and sympathy of the young India. Such a marriage will be a source of inspiration to many, no right-thinking man will ever deny. All gratitude to those pioneers, who facing ridicule, calumny, and ostracism, have the courage of their convictions and fight their life's battle all alone and unaided. Srimati Suhashani Devi and Mr. Nambiyar have the heartiest support and sincere sympathy of every patriotic Indian and well-wisher of social reform in this country, in the noble example they have set to the world: and one would really wish that more of our young men and women will try to emulate them. and set to reconstruct the social fabric of our country by more practical example than by mere empty effusions from lifty platforms of they do to-day. Then, and there alone will India's regeneration be assured.—Yours, etc.,

G. VENKATACHALAM

Mylapore,
Madras, Sept. 8

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN AHMEDNAGAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hope you will kindly publish in your paper, the following:—

Owing to the scarcity of grain and rain there are many beggars who wander in the city of Ahmednagar as well as in Cantonment. Hence, from the 1st September, 1919, arrangements have been made by the undersigned by forming a committee to give them cooked food daily at 5 p.m., outside Zhendi Gate, near the Police Chawkee. It will be seen from the following figures that the number of beggars is daily increasing. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to have proper help in this case.

We hope that generous and kind-hearted gentlemen of our country will kindly encourage and help us to save these poor people. We request them to send help to Mr. Ganpatrao Govindrao, near the Treasury Office, Ahmednagar.

The account of receipts and expenditure will be published every month in the newspapers. Also, we have arranged to give free medicine for cholera, influenza and all other diseases to these poors.

Numbers fed:—
1st September, 30.
2nd September, 50.
3rd September, 85
4th September, 100.
5th September, 300.
6th September, 350.
7th September, 425.
8th September, 450.
9th September, 510.

—Yours, etc.,

LAXUMAN RAMAYA,
GANPATRAO GOVINDRAO.

Near Treasury Office,
Ahmednagar, Sept. 10.

INTOLERABLE.

"Young India" writes:—The "Servant of India" notes the case of the publisher of the "Alamin," a weekly newspaper, in which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri is interested, who was asked to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000, although the printer of the paper is the same as the keeper of the Bharatvasi Press where the "Alamin" was to be printed and had already paid a security of Rs. 2,000. Now this is a direct and most flagrant violation of the law which lays down in unmistakable terms that "if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher *shall* not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force." We italicise the word 'shall' to show that under the circumstances detailed no case for demand of security can arise at all. In most cases, as happened in the case of our own paper, the first demand is a pure bluff. And we never imagined that any magistrate could actually dare to contravene the imperative provision of the law. We do not know whether in the case in question the fact of the printer and keeper of the press being the same was brought home to the magistrate making the order, but even if it was not brought, as it is likely in the present state of the ignorance of law, we do not think any magistrate can make any one the victim of his ignorance. We believe it is the duty of every magistrate making an order under section 8 to inquire first whether the circumstances set forth in Section 8 (1) exist. We hope the Government will immediately intervene in the matter and see that justice is done.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GANDHI ON MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi publishes the following signed article in the "Young India" of the 6th instant:—

Mr. Montagu's reply to the deputation that waited on him on the South African question is re-assuring so far as it goes. It is a matter for great satisfaction that he will secure Indian representation upon the Commission, provided of course that the representation is equal to that of the Anti-Asiatic party and provided further that the Commission has no power to diminish the existing rights of British Indians, and provided further that the Asiatic Bill just passed remains in abeyance and that the Commission is given the power to recommend its withdrawal. The resolution of the managing committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association published in another column, runs along the lines suggested by us.

Past promises, considerations of equity and justice, the exemplary conduct of the Indian settlers of South Africa, their contribution to the late South Africa war at the time of the Zulu rebellion and the European war, make an overwhelming case against any diminution of existing rights. The Commission, in order to be just and effective can only contemplate the relaxation, if not total removal, of the present restrictions for which the justification is the strong prejudice only against Indians on the part of the European traders. But such unreasoning prejudice may be pleaded as a cause in a system of government that is inefficient and corrupt. The Imperial Government to be truly Imperial must have, under certain circumstances, be they ever so rare, powers of effective intervention for the protection of weaker interests. It is therefore not possible for Indian public opinion to accept Mr. Montagu's dictum that an exercise of the veto is politically unfeasible. The veto is not merely a moral check but in exceptional cases it must prove a very material and tangible check upon excess and upon injustice. The Empire to hold together must have some basic principles from which no member dare depart. If Mr. Mantagu is convinced, as he apparently is, of the injustice of the Asiatic Act and of its controverting the principles of the British constitution, where is the difficulty about vetoing the Act? The utmost that can happen is that South Africa may secede from the Imperial partnership. Surely, it were a thousand times better that South Africa should cease to be a member of the Empire than that it should corrupt and undermine the whole of the Imperial fabric. It is infinitely better that the Empire has fewer partners than there are, but all working together in the same upward direction than that it should, by coqueting with legalised confiscations and such other immoralities, sow the seeds of its own disruption. And after all selfishness greed and injustice are handmaids of cowardice. There is no reason to fear that a wholesome and timely exercise of the Royal veto will create any great stir in South Africa. The late Sir Henry Parkes, if my recollection serves me right, did issue a threat of secession or some such thing when the late Mr. Chamberlain dared to veto the Australian Immigration Restriction Act containing a racial bar.

But, I am free to confess that so long as milder measures are available, the extreme remedy of vetoing ought not to be applied. It is undoubtedly like a strong blister causing great though momentary pain, and therefore to be sparingly used. The proposed Commission, if there is a strong Indian representation upon it, should prove effective enough for the purpose to be attained. The best thing, therefore, for the time being is to concentrate public opinion upon a strong Commission and a proper safe-guarding reference under which it should act.

RECIPROCITY OR RETALIATION.

It was a great relief to find Mr. Montagu not falling into the Reciprocity trap prepared by Sir William Meyer, let me hope, in a hasty moment. I am sorry Mr. Bannerji so easily fell into it. It is murdering the language to use so good a word as Reciprocity for so bad a cause as the one under notice. If we must go in for a bad thing, we must at least recognise it by its correct name which is Retaliation. Personally, I do not believe in retaliation at all. It always in the end returns with redoubled force on the retaliator. But as the "Times of India" which is rendering signal service to the cause of our countrymen in South Africa very rightly points out, retaliation miscalled reciprocity can serve no earthly purpose in the present case. "Its main objection is its utter futility," and if we ever embark upon this very unpractical method, it will be hailed with satisfaction by the Anti-Asiatic party in South Africa, and we shall be cursed by the hundred and fifty thousand Indians whose very existence is at stake. One may retaliate when the stake is good. It is terrible to think of it when it is men and women who constitute the stake. What comfort can it be to our countrymen in South Africa, for India to be able to send back a steamer-load of cargo from South Africa, to refuse to send to South Africa a few tons of coal and to shut the gates of India in the face of a stray South African tourist as against the banishment—for that is virtually the goal of the Anti Asiatic party—of a hundred and fifty thousand Indian settlers, or at least their reduction to helotry. The issue was stated by the late Sir William Wilson Hunter in clear and unmistakable language in 1896 or 1895. Writing an this very question of British Indians in South Africa he said, are they or are they not to enjoy the full status of British citizens in His Majesty's Dominions? It cannot be solved by the makeshift of retalation or reciprocity by whatever term it is recognised. It can only be solved by correct statemanship and correct conduct on our part.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MISREPRESENTATION OF MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS.

"Young India" writes:—Before we offer detailed comments on the important portions of H. E. the Viceroy's opening speech at the Legislative Council, which we hope to do in our next issue, a few points may be noticed at the outset. The first is the ungracious reference to the warnings given him by the non-official members at the Delhi Session of the Council, of the possibility of agitation after the passing of the Rowlatt Bill. His Excellency characterises the warnings as of an almost minatory character, and rather than blame himself and his Government for thoughtlessly ignoring those warnings, thus lays the blame at the door of the non-official members. "There were those who thought it was necessary to make good this threat, and as a consequence the deplorable events occurred which are to be the subject of an inquiry." While we are sure that the hon. members were concerned will repudiate the charge, we ask, is it wise for his Excellency to anticipate the results of the Committee which he has appointed to inquire into the causes of the disturbances and to report thereon? Another point is the reckless reference to the words from Mr. Gandhi's Ahmedabad speech which any reasonable man could not have misunderstood to apply to any place other than Ahmedabad, and yet about which Mr. Gandhi issued a public statement to the Press, when he saw that the words had been misunderstood. Mr. Montagu may be excused for what on his part was an unconscious misrepresentation; the misrepresentation amounting to an almost deliberate one, coming as it does from H. E. the Viceroy who is supposed to be all eyes and all ears in matters of great public importance, is least excusable. The third point is the thin excuse under which the delay in the appointment of the Enquiry Committee is sought to be explained away. Mr. Montagu at any rate did not put in the plea of the difficulty of procuring the services of a suitable chairman. And fourthly where is the utility of a Committee, the terms of reference to which do not, apparently, invest the Committee with the power to revise the convictions and sentences passed by the various Martial Law Commissions and Courts and where is the meaning of appointing a Committee to report on the measures taken to cope with the disorders cum the solemn assurance that "in justice to our officers we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest convenient movement?"

BOOM IN COUNCILS.

The "Looker-On" writes:—

The feature of the week in India has been the orgy of Council meetings proper to the season. They are called Autumn sessions, and in most cases have been much cry and little wool. I had expected that the Simla gathering would be a lively one, but its opening, in the shape of the Viceroy's speech, was tame. The political prophets had warned all concerned to look out for a particularly vehement outburst from his Excellency directed at the Punjab agitators and their friends in India. Instead, we were treated to a halting defence of the Martial Lawyers and to the announcement that Simla proposed to stand by Lahore at all costs. Simla's refusal to desert the Punjab administrators, even with the menace of an enquiry into the Punjab looming, is, however, less heroic than appears on the surface, for the composition of the Enquiry Committee bodes small danger to Simla, and eke to Lahore. In view of what has happened, I am sure that we are to witness a *furore* of agitation against what journalists would call the make-up of the Committee, whose members, if we except the President, are hardly the people likely to annoy Simla with damaging declarations. I confess I am myself disappointed in the selection. In a mood of sheerest optimism I had imagined Simla capable of making a very sporting offer to the "Looker-On's" contributor and Simla's foremost and most trenchant critic, Mr. Eardley Norton, of membership on the Committee. But my hopefulness deserved disappointment, for whoever heard of Simla doing either a sporting, or a politically wise thing?

RASH MOTOR DRIVING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Motor Accident Case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which appeared in your issue of to-day containing a statement that the parties concerned had settled the matter between themselves, I beg to state that I do not know who were meant by the words "parties concerned," but if they were meant to include myself and my wife, the statement is certainly not true. I do not know and have not even seen the proprietor of the car or his Chauffer. I may state further that in the accident my wife was most violently thrown out of the Victoria against which the said car collided, and my wife sustained most severe injuries on the head and bled most profusely and had to be carried home in a carriage kindly lent by a Hindu gentleman and her wounds on the head and the temple were stitched up and she was attended to by doctors Bacha and Framrose Joshi till about 12 midnight and she is still in bed.

The report conveys an impression as if we had done nothing in the matter; as a matter of fact, the day after the accident as soon as I had little leisure, I reported the matter to the Inspector Mr. Dyer and had been to the Police Office several times. The locality of the accident was pointed out by me and the statements of my wife and Dr. Josni were also taken by an European Police Officer and Sub-Inspector Mr. Kavishwar.

I may add that in the confusion of the moment I had not taken the number of the car.

I may also state that I was not informed nor was I aware that the hearing would be proceeded with on Tuesday.

As the report given in your paper is likely to create misapprehension you will please insert the above explanation in your paper in fairness to us.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM EDLUJI PAPA.

Opinions of the Day.

India wants a Royal Commission.

"New India."—India wants a Royal Commission. She does not want a Government of India appointed Committee of Enquiry. India wants relentless and judicial investigation into the acts and authorisations of all—from the top to the bottom—who have been responsible for the recent course of events in the Panjab. India accuses no one, but she excuses no one. India says that evil has happened in the Panjab—let the responsibility for the evil be apportioned without fear or favour. Let the misguided patriot suffer. Let the misguided official suffer. Let all suffer who have made the evil possible. India wants the guilty to suffer—whoever they may be. India has seen the people suffer. India has seen the executions, the life-senteness, the transportations, the imprisonments, the forfeitures, the devastations. India asks: have all these been justly awarded? If they have, it is well for justice, though ill for the happiness of countless families and friends. If they have not, all possible reparation must be made, and the offenders against justice brought to book. India then asks: Are there others who also ought to suffer? Has wrong been done by those in authority as well as by the people? To answer these questions to her satisfaction India demands a Royal Commission—composed of noble men who will neither fear nor favour either Governments or people. India rejects the Committee of Enquiry nominated by the Government of India because the Government of India has had share in the recent happenings in the Panjab, and must, therefore, like the people, be subject to judgment. India would reject a Committee of Enquiry nominated by the people who were concerned in the disturbances, who have suffered under Martial Law, for exactly the same reason.

Like the ex-Kaiser.

"The Statesman".—One must do the Government of India the justice of assuming that they did not expect, when they announced the appointment of a Punjab Inquiry Committee through the Viceroy's speech at Simla last week, that this concession to clamour would placate the clamourers. If the announcement was made in this chastened frame of mind they will be all the less disappointed by the reception accorded to the Committee by extremist and moderate press alike. "To say", observes the "Leader" of Allahabad, "that the people will be keenly disappointed with the constitution and terms of reference to the Committee is only to express very mildly the effect they will produce." The "Bengalee" assures us that "the appointment of the Committee has fallen altogether flat upon the Indian public, and failed to rouse the least enthusiasm among them." The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" admits that the agitators have got what they wanted—a commission of inquiry. But, like the ex-Kaiser, who wanted a war, but not the particular war in which he actually found himself involved, it is obessed with a deeper sorrow than ever. "The Commission (sic)", it points out, "will perhaps come to the conclusion that the officials were perfectly justified in adopting the measures they did." The prospect is too ghastly to be contemplated. Thus "the people" who demanded a commission are now condemning the inquiry in advance, and the only people who view the futures with equanimity and those who did not want any inquiry at all.

The French and Syria.

"The Englishman".—Were we back in the old days when "claims" based on forgotten political privileges were gravely considered without reference to the feelings of the native inhabitants, it is quite possible that the French plea would be heard on historical grounds. But the war has altered not only history but the whole attitude of the world to the past. Even half promises that might have been made in the beginning of the war, must now be considered not in the letter, but in the light of what has happened. Britain would, as we have said, be only too glad to give up Syria, but she is not going to be bounced into giving it up, particularly in view of new factors that have arisen since Peace was declared. It has turned out that educated Mahomedans in every part of the world are looking to the British to save Turkey from dismemberment. While we hold the greater part of the Turkish Empire in our own hands, it is possible for us to induce the League of Nations to do something for the Turks, because any sacrifice that was necessary would be made by ourselves. But let the French into Syria or Palestine and how are they to be got out? We imagine that behind everything the fact that the future of Turkey has not yet been settled is responsible for our desire to stay in Syria and for the French desire to have us out. Of course, a war between France and England is unthinkable, but it is difficult to see how the matter is going to be settled. Nor has the position been improved by the extraordinary action of General Allenby, who has left his post and dashed off to London with the view, it is said, of pressing the French claims. General Allenby has done fairly well as a soldier. As an administrator his record is one of extreme weakness in dealing with riot and sedition in Egypt. Why he should take it into his head to support the French beats comprehension, unless he has come to the view that neither the Turks nor the provincials themselves can govern the Province and that it is too big a handful for us. Therefore, let France have it. But what about the Mahomedan world which hopes that we will either keep the Province ourselves or give it back to the Turks?

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.

273, NAIGAUM ROAD, **DADAR, BOMBAY.** Tel. No. 2308.

ZINC OXIDE POWDER

(MADE BY MIRZA'S PATENT)

MANUFACTURERS

OF

MOIST AND READYMIXED

PAINTS

SPECIALIST

FOR

FIREPROOF-GRAPHITE

AND

ALUMINIUM AND SIGNAL RED PAINTS

AND

WATERPROOF VARNISHES

All Paints are made from carefully selected materials after analysis in our Chemical Laboratory.

HARKISSEN LAL.

BY ONE WHO HAS MET HIM.

(Specially Contributed to "India.")

To people acquainted with the Indian Administration and its crude methods, ordinary miscarriages of justice, isolated cases of tyranny, and a lofty scorn of the claims of native Indians to a hearing are sufficiently numerous to excite no more than a passing comment. And such comments as would be made by the Anglo-Indian community—except one or two so-called "cranks"—would be commendation for the official concerned for having been firm.

The case of Harkissen Lal is on a different plane. In striking at him the Government have singled out the one man they most dreaded. Why should they dread him? He was a man of high attainments; in him was no shadow of guile nor trace of fear; he was neither to be frightened by threats nor cajoled by Viceregal condescension. Throughout his life he has stood for Right against Might (an old-fashioned and out-of-date formula, but one that will have to be brought to light and reforbished if reformers are in earnest). He has laboured incessantly to raise the standard of living in the labouring classes, as his factory and model workmen's dwellings at Shahdera testify.

The journey across the Sind Desert is not one to be looked back upon with joy. I prefer to try to forget the heat and discomfort of most of those I have made across that dreary waste. But there is one such journey which I look back upon with pleasure. The mail left Lahore late in the evening, and as I got on the train I noticed that the compartment next to and separated from mine by a platform or gangway was occupied by a native gentleman. We didn't speak—I had almost said "of course"—but the next morning, after breakfast at Multan, I saw that he had a copy of the previous evening's "Civil and Military," which I had not been able to get, and my request for a look at it opened up a conversation.

I had no intention of thrusting myself upon this gentleman's society; I had no particular desire that he should do the like to me. I thought that with the exchange of a few commonplace civilities our talk would end, and that I should then go back to my compartment and wile away the hot day by desultory reading and as much sleep as I could get. In this I was mistaken, for the conversation then begun lasted through the day and only came to an end on our arrival at Hyderabad at midnight, where I left the train, while he went on to Karachi. And I remember thinking, as I drove from the station to the Dak Bungalow, how much more profitable my journey had been than had my companions been ordinary Anglo-Indians and our talk the usual Gup of Indian clubs and messes.

HIS MODERATION.

What struck me most was his moderation. (This, I may say, is, so far as my experience goes, the characteristic of Indian reformers.) In all he said—and I agreed with almost all—of the maladministration of India, of the lack of knowledge of Indian aspirations by the ordinary official, and on the lack of sympathy when he has the knowledge, there was no exaggeration, no rhetoric, only a calm statement of facts and an appeal to reason. The reforms for which he worked did not err on the side of excess; they were tentative. He realised, I think, that the day of a full democracy in India had not yet come, though the dawn was at hand. All this happened ten years ago; since when events have moved with startling rapidity; the sun is now peeping over the horizon.

Only once did he refer to a personal matter. He has had, as all know, a brilliant career at Cambridge. While there his abilities attracted attention, and his extreme courtesy and kindness of heart made many friends, who treated him on terms of equality and invited him to their homes and on reading tours during the vacations. What struck him with surprise and not a little bitterness was that, whenever any of these one-time associates came to India in an official capacity, their manner changed. If he called upon them, they received him in the same manner and with the same words, "Kya mangta?" ("What do you want?") as they addressed their native servants on entering their rooms. In Cambridge they had been friends; in India? There between them was fixed the gulf of officialdom, the snobbery of a man in power. Well might Shelley write:

"Power, like a desolating pestilence,
poluts whatever it touches."

In spite of this, he had sincere admiration of British institutions, the British Empire, and British characteristics. He judged men and their motives and actions with an astonishing fairness and an inspiring breadth of vision. Himself a high caste Brahmin, he was above and beyond caste prejudices. I remember I lent him a Ttestament I had with me, and pointed out for his reading Chapter XIII of the First Epistle to the Corinthians: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity." He expressed his admiration for the philosophy embodied in that remarkable chapter, and confessed he could recall nothing higher in the holy writings of any religion.

These are but a few of the impressions I received from him.

And this is he on whom the blow of the Punjab Government has fallen. He has been found guilty of sedition, and has received a sentence that now and hereafter will be denounced by all who hold freedom dear. Now, sedition in the eyes of Indian officials—and, indeed, of all officials—is saying something they want left unsaid. To me, it appears as just to accuse, let us say, John Morley for instigating the Dockers' Strike of years ago because he is the author of "Compromise" as it is to accuse Harkissen Lal of encouraging the outbreak at Amritsar by any word or act of his.

We, in our history, have had seditionmongers and rebels who paid the penalty of their devotion and courage; some are now our honoured heroes. So it may be with Harkissen Lal. But the prospect of future approbation and canonisation does not eradicate the sufferings of the present; it does not absolve the Indian Government from the responsibility of the acts committed by them. Nor will it absolve the people of England from the responsibility of their acts of omission if they allow this severe sentence, passed by an *ad hoc* court upon a man denied ordinary defence, to be carried out.

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council has been given. Meanwhile Harkissen Lal is probably on his way to the hell of the Andamans. Action must be taken speedily; it must be vigorous and sustained.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

GATHERING OF INDIANS AND BRITONS

A delightful social function took place on Thursday, August 7, at the National Liberal Club, when Dewansaheb Madhavrao, C.I.E., and Mr. S. Satyamurti entertained a large party to a luncheon.

Prominent politicians and journalists were strongly represented, amongst those present being Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. Neil Maclean, M.P., Mr. William Lunn, M.P., Mr. H. G. Chancellor, Mr. Benjamin G. Horniman, Mr. Robert Dell, Dr. G. B. Clark, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. St. Nihal Singh, Major Vasey, Mr. E. T. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. John Paul, Mr. F. L. Critty, Mr. Holford Knight, Miss Razelle Rapin, Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren, Mr. Saklatvala, Mr. J. A. Hobson, and Miss Helena Normanton.

After a few opening remarks from Mrs. Naidu, brief speeches were delivered by Messrs. Madhavrao, Hobson, Snowden, Satyamurti, Wedgwood, Horniman, Maclean, Saklatvala, and Major Vasey. It would be invidious to particularise or to single out remarks made by individual speakers—a lofty tone of patriotism and political wisdom animated all the Indian speeches, whilst the whole-hearted goodwill towards India expressed in the English speeches was frequently marked by an undercurrent of repentance for Britain's past and present actions in connection with India.

The luncheon, as well as being a most enjoyable social function, served a really useful purpose in bringing together a number of those interested in the attainment of self-government by India. The hosts are much to be congratulated upon the entire hospitality, for which at its termination suitable thanks were felicitously expressed by Mrs. MacLaren.—"India."

SURAT NOTES.

ACTIVITIES OF SEVA MANDAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 9.

The Hony. Secretaries of the third Gujarat Political Conference to be held in Surat in October next have by a circular letter invited the opinion of the political leaders of Gujarat regarding the political questions of India in general and of Gujarat and its divisions in particular so as to enable the Conference to discuss the same at the forthcoming sessions and desire that th suggestions shoud reach them, within a fortnight. The political leaders in general, and of the muffusil in particular will not miss this opportunity of ventilating their grievances and suggesting remedies and thus contribute their mite in making the Conference a great success.

It is gratifying to note that the rural districts of Surat are becoming more and more alive to their duty in imparting education to boys. Very recently the Pardi Education Society was successful in enlisting the sympathy of Mr. Hormasji, Jamsedji, who generously offered to the Society a large plot of ground for constructing a building for the school.

"The Seva Mandal" which had upto this time confined its activities to inviting lecturers to speak on educational, social and other topics of the day, and conducting study classes for boys, has in a circular recently issued by them put before the public what the aims of the Mandal are. The scheme appears to be a very ambitious scheme; but all the same they desire to carry out the ideal, if the public give them the support desired by them. The institution has been patronised by Mr. Rothfield who, when he was here, used to take great interest in the movements of the Mandal. Further it is announced that Nawabzada Nasrulakhan (the president of the Mandal) has contributed Rs. 151 to the general Fund, and has become the first "donor" of the Mandal. Messrs. Jehangir M. Dalal of Broach and Chunial Maneklal Gandhi Government Pleader, Surat, have also shown their sympathy and appreciation of the work done by the Mandal, by contributing Rs. 101 and Rs. 51 respectively which the Mandal has thankfully accepted. It is hoped that other sympathisers will follow their example and encourage the young men who have enthusiastically undertaken the work of the uplift of the people. A very interesting item has been added to the programme which the Mandal has set before itself. It is educating the people by means of magic lantern shows.

FREE USE OF LAND TO MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

Amongst the many questions that were discussed at the recent general meetings of the Municipality, the question of granting free use of land to the Mahila Vidyalaya attracted the greatest attention. After a hot discussion the Municipality appointed a Sub-Committee, and according to the suggestions of the Sub-Committee Mr. Dayabhai proposed that free use of land may be given to the Mahila Vidyalaya. A number of amendments were put to this proposal but all were negatived and the original proposal of Mr. Dayabhai was carried by an overwhelming majority.

NOT AN EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the night of the 5th instant, at about 11 p.m., I was driving through Bhindi Bazar, when suddenly my attention was diverted to two European Sergeants who were beating for nothing some poor people with their cane-sticks. But this was not all. One of them had the effrontery to take two or three persons to the Pydhonie Police Station. But after hearing the story and the statement of the witnesses, the Inspector in charge of the Station, discharged the innocent persons to the keen disappointment of the Police Sergeant, who wanted to involve them any how. Now this sort of treatment is the second I have witnessed as yet. Europeans living in this country should condescend to look upon us as human beings. And this is not, I believe, an extravagant demand.—Yours, etc.,

A WAY-PASSER.

September 7.

RURAL ECONOMY OF THE DECCAN.

DR. MANN'S LECTURE AT JALGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Sept. 7.

During a recent tour of Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Director of Agriculture, in the Deccan, he was invited by the secretary of the District Association, Jalgaon to deliver a lecture on "The Rural Economy of the Deccan. He gladly accepted the invitation and delivered a lecture on the above subject in the Lamington Town Hall, on last Saturday under the presidentship of the Collector of East Khandesh.

Dr. Mann gave a very illuminating address. He began by saying that people in all countries gave preference to town life to village life, but they did not remember that their whole existence depended on the man on the plough that the agriculturists were the most important factor in all countries and ages and it was on them that the human life depended. During the course of the last war even if there had been any amount of ammunition, guns and aeroplanes but not sufficient food supplies, the war would not have proceeded. The agriculturists though so important in society are considered to be quite negligible factors by the people. He added that he was the principal of an agricultural college for ten years and found that the students of other colleges looked down upon the students of the agricultural college. They did not know that agriculturists were more necessary for the existence of human life, than lawyers, government officials, collectors and perhaps doctors and so he advised that people should look after the welfare of cultivators to a greater extent than what is done at present.

Proceeding he said that when Government officials, visited villages on their official tour they saw patils, kulkarnis and the agricultural population, with smiles on their faces and with flowers in their hands coming to receive them and therefore they thought that they were as happy as themselves, but that if one would look to their inner life, the facts would appear to be otherwise.

EFFECTS OF HINDU LAW OF SUCCESSION.

Then he dwelt on the effects of the principle of succession under the Hindu Law by which all the sons of a father are entitled to succeed to the property and thereby big holdings are divided into small fragments within a few generations and so if some years back there were fifty holdings in one village, now the number increased fourfold. He said that in the agricultural area in the canal district where some years back the average holding was ten acres, now it was three acres. He referred to similar conditions in Japan and France due to the law of succession. He referred to the bill in the legislative council drafted by his prececessor the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, and said that the people did not like it.

The entire dependnce of the people and cattle on the seasons was the next point taken by the learned lecturer. He said that on account of fodder famine, in the Bombay Presidency 25 per cent. of the cattle died.

He said that in normal years people wasted 1/3rd of the fodder produce and that it was allowed either to lie on the ground where the cattle stand or that it was removed away from the cattle unnecessarily. He therefore suggested that if fodder were chaffed and put systematically before the cattle, 50 per cent. of the fodder would be spared for the famine year.

CULTIVATION OF LUCERNE GRASS.

Secondly, he deplored that in spite of the endeavours of the agricultural department, the cultivation of lucerne grass was not becoming as popular as it ought to have been and that he expected to see every small holding to have a plot of land reserved for lucerne. He said that in plots under his control one acre produced 40,000 lbs. per year of lucerne and that taking the average consumption for a bullock at 40 lbs a day, the 40,000 lbs. would suffice for nearly two years. When in charge of the Government fodder farm last year, he had tried the experiment of storing green fodder well pressed in pits called sailos as is done in other countries and that it proved highly successful.

Thirdly, he alluded to the bad condition of wells in villages. He said that if there were 100 wells in a village, only 30 were used while only 15 were fit to be used, the remaining lying in a delapidated condition owing to there being partners not consenting to spend money for repairs. The people should be advised to keep them in good condition for the emergency of famine. He said the people did not take proper steps to provide against famine and they expected government to do everything for them. If the people did their part and pressed Government to do their part, he was sure Government would not fail. He referred to the attempts of Governmen to plant machinery on banks of rivers for the growth of fodder by irrigation as was done last year on the Godavari and other rivers.

Forthly, he suggested that as an economical measure, the agriculturists should maintain a small and sufficient number of well-fed and well-bred cattle instead of a large number of half-starved and ill-bred ones. He deplored that in spite of the endeavours of the department, agriculturists were not taking any care for cattle breeding. He said that he found magnificent cattle in the Krishna valley. The maintenance of a large number of cattle required greater amount of fodder and to meet the demand for this unnecessary amount of fodder, larger area was unnecessarily utilized for cultivating it. On these grounds, he strongly recommended the improvement in the breeding of cattle. The lecturer was satisfied to find the agricultural population of Jalgaon and Jamner talukas in East Khandesh, prepared to undertake the improvement of cattle.

USORIOUS RATES OF INTEREST.

Fifthly, the lecturer dwelt on the usorious rates of interest and to the heavy loads of debts on the agricultural population of the Deccan and he added that 1/11th of the value of the village, i.e., house cattle and all property together, would go to pay off the debts of the village if it was sold. In certain villages he said he found the rate of interest at 72 per cent. per year. He was satisfied with the progress, the co-operative societies were making in the East Khandesh District having Mr. Potni's the Mamlatdar of Bhusawal as the pioneer of the movement, of co-operative societies in East Khandesh.

Lastly, he alluded to the deplorable condition of village sanitation and to the existence of malaria in many villages and said that if the village sanitation were improved the agriculturists would follow their pursuits more efficiently.

In conclusion, he referred to the rural revival in England in 1788 A.D. when the British aristocracy reverted to its original village life. He said that then the aristocracy with their experience and learning took to agricultural life and the result was that vast improvements were made in the cultivation and the produce per acre rose from 7-8 bushels to 30 bushels per acre and that if the people in India did the same, agriculturists in the next generation would thank them for sacrificing their town life for them.

Mr. S. M. Jonalkar the chairman of the managing committee of the District Association thanked the learned lecturer Dr. Mann, and the president Mr. G. Monteath.

After the guests were garlanded the meeting terminated.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was slight rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Panch Mahals and Broach districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency where they were damaged by floods or excessive rain, and in parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum distficts where they are suffering from insufficient rain. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district only. The relief works in the Poona district were closed by the end of August. There is still one village work in the Ahmedabad district. The relief operations have now ceased in the Panch Mahals and Kaira districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 6th September were 11,641. The numbers of dependants were 5,889. The numbers on the village work were 1,121. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village work were 1,121. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, in the affected British districts and in the Kathiawar Agency have also decreased from 48,573, to 37,167. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera at some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of good-grains are still high. Cheap-grain shops are working and takavi is still being distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. The supply of fodder is adequate and the condition of cattle is satisfactory except in the Bijapur distri-

BABY SUCH.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

33, Trafalgar Road, S.E.

SIRS,—I thought you would like to know of the splendid results after using Virol. My baby was suffering from DIARRHŒA badly, and I was advised to leave off milk for a time and give him *Virol and water only*. This I did for over a week; the diarrhœa and sickness stopped, and I was able to gradually add the milk until he was back on normal feeding. I continued the use of Virol with his milk for about 2 months. He was 8 weeks old when I started with Virol, he is now 10 months, and as you see by his photo he is the picture of health.

I remain, yours truly,
HELENA SUCH.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

Virol Ltd., 148-166, Old St., London, E.C.
BRITISH MADE & BRITISH OWNED

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Sept.* 11.)

The Right Reverend Bishop Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for one month of the leave.

Lieutenant H. Hamill has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. C. P. Saldanha to act as Lecturer in Mathematics, Karnatak College, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Raghunath Dhondadeo Karve.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss R. E. Payne to be Assistant Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 250—10—300 per mensem.

Mr. Harilal Kasalchand Mehta to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Northern Division vice Kumar Shri Virawala on deputation to the Lathi State.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Akalkot.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for three months of the furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, is granted privilege leave up to four months and three weeks.

Mr. Raghunath Dhondadev Karve, Lecturer in Mathematics, Karnatak College, Dharwar, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st October 1919.

Colonel W. V. Seudamore, R.E., Chief Engineer on leave, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 30th August, 1919, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 6, West Khandesh District 19, Thana District 2, Satara District 77, Ratnagiri District 4, Dharwar District: Hubli town 7, Other places 22, Karachi District: Karachi City 4, Nawabshah District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 20, Kathiawar Agency: Mangrol 20, Other places 52, Surat Agency 1. Total 235. Total, corresponding week of 1918 909.

CHAMBA CURIOSITY.

Chapply with Sock every size for Rs. 3-8
Fancy Slippers for Indian Ladies Rs. 2.

White and Pure Honey	2 lbs. tin	Re. 1-8.
Gul-qand Benafshaw fresh	1 lb. tin	Re. 1-4.
Zira Best — —	1 lb.	Re. 1-8.
Bear's Fat — —	1 lb.	Re. 2-0.
Leopard's Fat — —	1 lb.	Rs. 3-0.
Salajit Purified	5 tolas	Re. 1-0.
Bassunt Fresh Purified	1 lb.	Rs. 4-0.

Prices are exclusive of Postage.

CHAMBA HILL STORES,
CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO
Goldsmiths and Jewellers.
249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "Sonachandi"
TELE. No. 949.
Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY, is the
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA
where
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

GOOD LUCKS'
36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys.	INDIAN	Wood Toys.
consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils. PRICE 4, 3 & 2 Per Set. according to Size & Quality.	made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.	consisting a set 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 10,5,3,2&1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish; buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set.
ORDER FROM :—GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
Is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Re. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy laces or borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs. 15 per Saree.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
RESHARPENED
Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) Bombay.

INDIA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

EDUCATION BY VOTES.

I. C. S. AND THE REFORMS.

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons, which is considering the Government of India Bill, met at the House of Lords, on August 8. In the absence of the Chairman (Lord Selbourn), Lord Midleton presided at the morning session. In the afternoon Lord Selborne attended.

Sir Frank Sly, Commissioner of he Central Provinces of India, and a member of Lord Southborough's Franchise Committee, continued his evidence.

In answer to Mr. Bennett, Sir Frank agreed that there was a political movement of an uplifting character, which was being carried out by the educated classes in India, and in which the Brahmin caste predominated.

Mr. Bennett.—We have heard a great deal about the obstacles to the working of Parliamentary institutions in consequence of the varieties of race, caste, and religion. How far do you regard these as serious elements, obstructing the political development of India?—I think that during my long service in India these difficulties have considerably lessened, and they are not so great as they were 20 or 30 years ago. Although at the present time they do constitute considerable difficulties. I believe that the educative effect of the scheme of reform that may be introduced in India, must ultimately lead to a very great lessening of them.

In answer to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the witness said that the only way of getting representation of the depressed classes at the present time was by nomination. It was only a temporary expedient until political organization had grown up among those classes.

Mr. Spoor.—Do you not think that the proposal of the Franchise Committee is, to put it mildly, somewhat conservative?—Having regard to the conditions of India at the present time, I believe that it is radical one. The impression I gained in going through India was that even non-officials were very much surprised by the extent of the franchise that was put forward by the local governments, and that when we started our inquiry they had not anticipated that such a widely-extended franchise would be considered.

Do you think this franchise will in any real degree satisfy Indian opinion?—So far as the first stage of the progress towards responsible government is concerned, I believe this franchise will satisfy reasonable public opinion in India. So far as I have read the Indian newspapers, the proposals generally have been favourably received.

AGITATION FOR WIDER FRANCHISE.

Judging by the evidence of Indians we have heard here already, it does appear that there is a very great deal of dissatisfaction, and a feeling that the franchise should be considerably extended. Do you think that agitation will continue, and probably grow unless the franchise is widened somewhat—That statement, I think, should be limited to the representatives of the more advanced political organizations in India, and cannot, in my opinion, be taken as a true index of public opinion in India generally.

They represent quite a volume of opinion?—They represent a big volume of opinion of an advanced political character among politicians.

The tendency will be that that advanced opinion will continue to strengthen and agitation will go on for a bigger measure of franchise?—At the next Parliamentary Commission there will be ample opportunity for enlarging the franchise, if the Committee consider that the working of the franchise adopted has been satisfactory.

Do you believe that it is desirable that a larger section of the industrial classes should have the vote?—I think it is impossible to draw any parallel between the industrial classes in England. At the present stage of development of the industrial classes. I do not think it would be possible in any scheme to give them direct representation on the Legislative Councils.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Spoor, the witness said he was opposed to the principle of a franchise, based solely on a wage-earning capacity. There was a large class of shopkeepers and small traders and people of small fixed incomes, who was much entitled to representation as the wage-earning class. Their alternative was to put the income limit as low as possible in every province. Where the income tax assessment was the only method of calculating income, they had taken that but in provinces where there was a local tax based on a substantially lower level of income, they had taken that. He anticipated that this form of taxation would spread to other Provinces, and would form the basis of franchise.

Sir John Rees questioned the witness with regard to criticisms of the Indian Civil Service, and Sir Frank stated that during comparatively recent years in India there had been a strong agitation among politicians against the Indian Civil Service. His politicians against the Indian Civil Service. His belief was that the agitaton had been largely made for political purposes, in order to strengthen the claim for responsible government.

THE "SEPARATE PURSE."

In answer to Sir Henry Craik, the witness said he was opposed to the "separate purse" because he thought it would introduce undue separation between the two parts of the Government. Under the system as it stood, with the "joint purse," they would get a separate responsibility in financial matters up to a certain limit. For instance, the Ministers would be responsible for his policy of expenditure in regard to transferred subjects, and would be responsible for the taxation that might be necessary to carry out his policy.

Sir Henry.—Do you think that an attempt to establish a wide, popular franchise would really tend to place real power in the hands of the depressed classes?—At the present stage of the development of India I think certainly not. I think the educative effect of a wide franchise was certainly in framing our proposals. I think the Franchise Committee framed their franchise proposals on the widest basis they considered feasible in the present conditions.

In reply to Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), the witness said that the percentage of the population interested in the question was much nearer 10 per cent. than 20 per cent., but the percentage was increasing. He believed that the introduction of the first stage of responsible government, embodied in the Bill, must necessarily lead to a very rapid and extended interest of all classes in political matters. The vote would be the strongest educative influence in political matters that could be applied.

ATTITUDE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. Montagu.—As a Civil Servant, would it be fair to say that a certain amount of the hostility to the Civil Service which has shown itself in recent years is possibly due to a belief that the Civl Siervice is hostile to reforms of this character?—I do not think that would be a fair statement. I think that Mr. Madhav Rao was incorrect in regard to the time when the agitation began. I should like to distinguish if possible, between the attitude of Civil Servants towards political reforms and their attitude as to the effect of these reforms on their personal interests. So far as the first part is concerned, my own belief is that the very large majority of the members of the Indian Civil Service loyally accept the pronouncement of August, 20, regarding responsible government. So far as regards the road by which that is to be carried out, there is a section of opinion among the Indian Civil Service which honestly believes that the proposals embodied in the Joint Report go farther than is desirable in the present stage of Indian development. Another body of opinion in the Civil Service does not consider that the extent of the reform advocated in the Joint Report is excessive, but believes that it goes along the wrong road; that the diarchy part of the proposals will make it very much more difficult to work towards the goal than in the past. There is a third section of Civil Service opinion that feel that the scheme, advocated in the report is justified on its merits, and having been published, there is no satisfactory alternative. So far as the personal interests of the Civil Servants are concerned, I believe they have been genuinely frightened by the extent of the public criticism to which they have been subjected in recent years, and they fear that, even with the best will on their part and their intense desire to co operate in making the scheme a success, it, may be very difficult for them to do so, owing to racial prejudices and to the public statements that have been made in speeches reported in the Press of India. It is in regard to that that they desire to have certain safeguards as to their position in the service.

Mr. Montagu.—Which of the three categories do you belong to yourself?—I think I belong to the last.

Supposing you were a younger man than you are, and you were seeking a career, would you enter the Civil Service under this scheme—Undoubtedly; and I very much regret that my services are coming to an end, and not starting.

THE POWERS TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Do you think that the magnitude of the subjects proposed to be transferred under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is appreciated by the vast mass of Indian subjects?—By the vast mass, certainly not.

Do you think it is fully appreciated by the classes interested in it?—I doubt it. I do not think that even some of the politicians realize the very great volume of Government business and of power that will be granted to them by the transfer of subjects, recommended by the Functions Committee.

In answer to Lord Sinha, the witness agreed that the general opinion of the Civil Service was that there must be a substantial reform in the way of the popularization of Government.

Mr. R. Feetham, chairman of the Functions Committee, dealt with the work and proposals of his Committee.—"The Times."

ACUTE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

RIGOROUS ULTIMATUM TO HUNGARY

In view of the serious situation that has arisen between Rumania and Hungry we give below the ultimatum presented by the Rumanian commander to Hungry in the beginning of last month:

The Rumanian Supreme Commander makes the following conditions upon which he will accept the cessation of hostilities requested by the Hungarian Government.

The Rumanian Supreme Command will give up the occupation of all Hungary if the Hungarian Supreme Council agrees to deliver up all material of war of every kind which remains in the possession of the Hungarian troops and State, excepting the material considered necessary to the armed forces which Hungary will have the right to maintain to keep order in the interior until the ratification of the peace with Rumania. The strength of these forces will in no circumstances be more than 15,000 (Officers included).

The Hungarian Supreme Command must also deliver up the factories now existing in Hungary which have been used for the manufacture of munitions of war of every kind. Their dismantling for the benefit of Rumania will be carried out by Rumanian specialists without the aid of Hungarian officers.

Equipment of all kinds needed for an army of 3,00,000 men must be handed over, together with the following:—

Fifty per cent. of all rolling-stock which still belongings to Hungary according to the records of the Hungarian State;

Fifty per cent. of all machinery and material which exists in Hungary and is used for the reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of rolling-stock.

Two hundred touring cars;

Four hundred motor-lorries in good condition with their accessories;

Thirty per cent. of all livestock and animals of all kinds which exists in Hungary at present according to records:

Twenty thousand cartloads of wheat, 10,000 cartloads of corn, 5,000 cartloads of barley and fodder; 30 per cent. of all agricultural machinery of every kind existing in Hungary;

All floating material of all kinds which belongs to the Rumanian State or to Rumanian companies or citizens taken away from Rumania by the enemy and now in Hungarian waters; 50 per cent. of all floating material of every kind belonging to the Hungarian State;

All Rumanian prisoners and hostages;

All Rumanian deserters of every nationality now refugees in Hungary at the signature of this agreement.

For the purpose of fulfilling these demands and handing over the material claimed to Rumanian soldiers who were unable to cultivate their fields because they were kept mobilized to guarantee the safety of the State against those who continually disturbed the peace, and because they lacked the necessary means which were taken from them by the enemy, the Hungarian Supreme Command must agree to maintain by the State during the entire period during which Rumanian troops occupy Hungarian Supreme Command agrees to Royal Rumanian forces which were in these regions at the time of the signing of the present agreement, and to procure the coal necessary for circulation required by Rumanian military needs in the region west of the Theiss.

The Royal Rumanian Armies will not withdraw to the east of the Theiss until the Supreme Hungarian Commander has carried out conditions imposed in paragraph A (for the deliver of war material).

After dealing with minor details covering the delivery of material and animals, the agreement provides that—

For the supervision and execution of this agreement a Rumanian Mission will be established in Budapest. This mission will operate until the ratification of the peace between Rumania and Hungary by legally-constituted Hungarian authorities. The Mission will enjoy all the diplomatic privileges and immunity granted by civilized nations.

The present document must be accepted or rejected in its entirety, consequently counter-proposals will not be received. The time for reply expires at 10 p.m., on August 5.

In case these conditions are not accepted the Rumanian Supreme Command will remove from Hungary, without regard to proportion, the material and animals which may be necessary to Rumania to repair at least in part the sad devastations done in Rumania by the enemy, who during all the peace of Bukarest, never knew the mearing of humanitarian sentiments.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."
TWINPLEX STROPPERS
(for Gillette Blades)
All 4 edges stropped at the same time
Latest "all closed" model in satin lined nickel case.
Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.
MATHEWS & CO.,
86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 6 months Bills Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·6036%.
,, 9 ,, ,, Rs. 96·3·6% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2848%.
,, 12 ,, ,, Rs. 95·3·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·0558%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. Tht Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 1/3 prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR
LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimneys
Allahabad Glass Works
[187] HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS
SOON VANISH UNDER BRISK RUBBING WITH ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE
The most powerful pain extracting balm which we had experience.
ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE
relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.
Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-12-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
186, Jumma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Antiseptic Throat Paint
(Gargle and Nasal Douche)
is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis (prevention) and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fever.
Sold by :—
V. C. Dastur & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.
DORABJEE & Co., POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2 11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties
Prices defy Competition.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
MUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T FEAR!

Scorpion Stings—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4-8, one dozen phials are sent free of postage.

Guaranteed Cure for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Phthisis, Diabetes, Cancer of the womb & Sinus etc. etc. *Write your troubles and know the best treatment.* Catalogues free.
AJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
M. A. S. B., M. R. A. S. (London)
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

RINGWORM.

That Nasty Disease!

Cured safely by Dr. Burman's RINGWORM OINTMENT. A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spoil the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

Price annas 4 per phial.
Paking & Postage 1 to 6, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address—"Camphor."
Agent :—
A. W. THAKKAR,
122, Princess Street, Fida Building,
BOMBAY.

Did you get your Copy of
KAMASHASTRA
A guide to health wealth and prosperity
If not—
Write for it to-day.
It can be had free from
Vaidya Shastri
Manishanker Govindji,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Head Office;—
Jamnagar—Kathiawar

The
Warrior

The Warrior
must be powerful to **WIN.**
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
G. B. 516

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the Market.
516.

Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
KINGS BUILDING,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor | CHOTANI | Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF
Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc,, etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India, before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

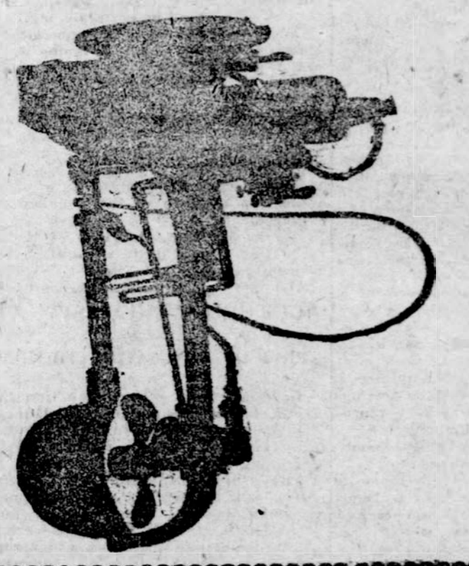
Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
Has stood the test of 50 YEARS

The Centre of Attraction
JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ltd
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents :—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS :
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI, SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Importers and Dealers in Engineers', Builders' and Contractors' tools of every description.
— Enquiries and Correspondence invited —
Office and Showroom—ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Warehouses—BALARAM STREET GRANT ROAD and 11-13-27-29 DHUNJI STREET, NEAR MUMBADEVI.



THE WATERMAN PORTO-MOTOR
Model C-16—3-3½ H. P.
INSTANTANEOUS—POSITIVE REVERSE
Start or stop your boat at will without stopping the Engine
The originial outboard or Porto Motor
The first detachable motor ever built.
Is still such motor in the World in Flexibility of control and speed for a wonderful source of enjoyment.
Specially designed Reversing Propeller
It is an Engine with a thousand speed with the same Perfect control as an Automobile. Flywheel Magneto. Automobile Float-feed carburetor.
It is a Perfect Mechanism in every respect.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
near Cinema, Girgaum
BOMBAY

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.